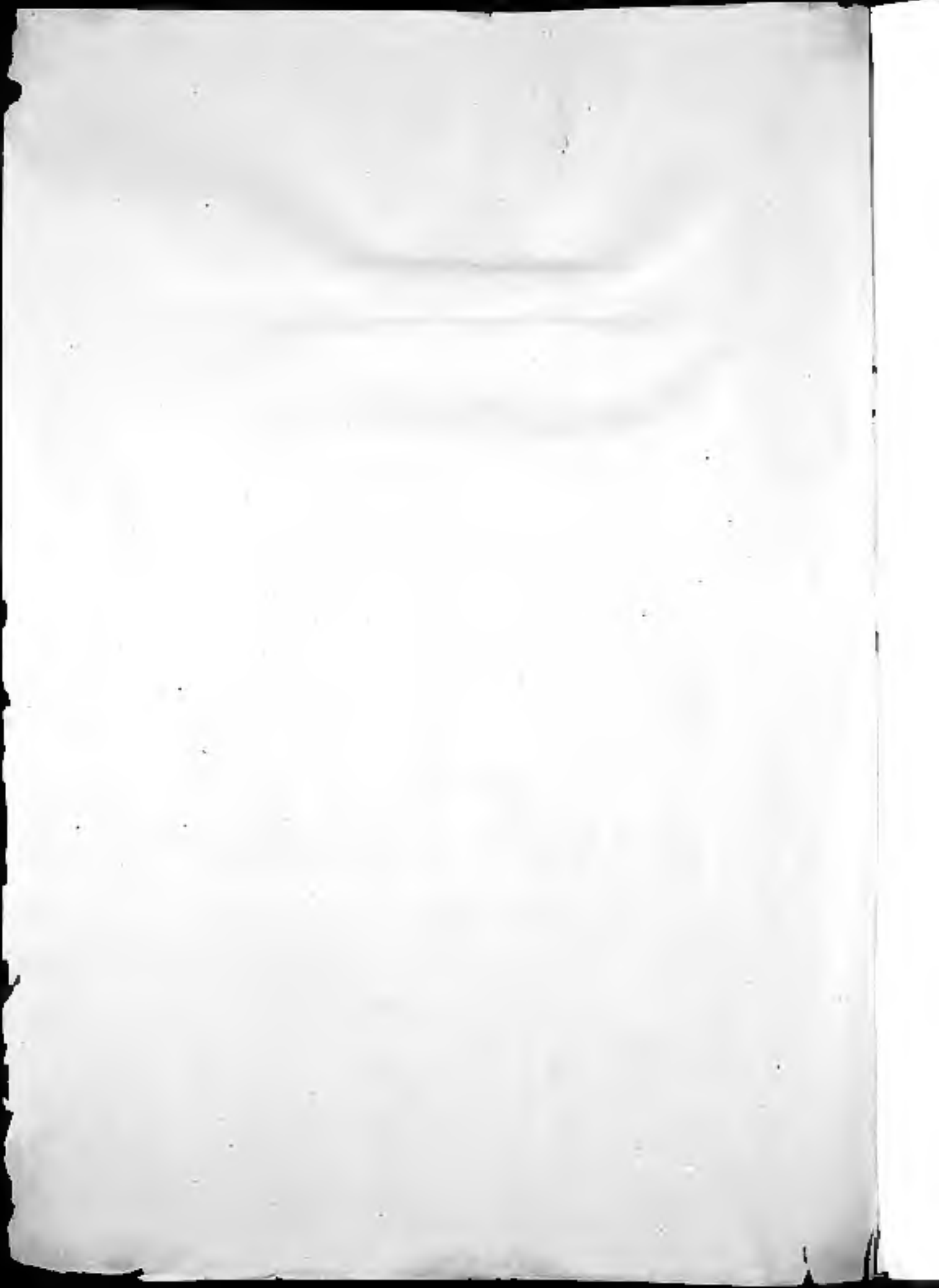


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Baron Jaquin and the Sokodé Slave Gardens.
(Dr. Gerstede traces origin and history, development of the gardens under the Jaquins up to 1833 and their connections with South African botany.)

See-- Journal of South African Botany, July 1942 (pp. 251, 266).







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PLANTARUM RARIORUM
HORTI CÆSAREI SCHOENBRUNNENSIS
DESCRIPTIONES ET ICONES

OPERA ET SUMPTIBUS

NICOLAI JOSEPHI JACQUIN.

VOL. I

PROSTAT VINDOBÆ APUD C. F. WAPPLER; LONDINI APUD A. DE J. WHITE; LEDOGÆ BARNOVICH APUD
S. DE J. LUCHTMAN.

1797.

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AUGUSTISSIMO

FRANCISCO SECUNDO

ROMANORUM IMPERATORI;

HUNGARIAE, BOHEMIAE REGI;

ARCHIDUCI AUSTRIAE, &c. &c.

SUBMISSISSIME DICAT

AUDITO FIDELISSIME

NICOLAUS JOSEPHUS JACQUIN.



P R Æ F A T I O.

Annus post inchoatum hoc opus vertitur jam tertius et decimus. Post tantam temporis intercedentem rem eo demum deduxi, ut possem nunc ducentas et quinquaginta tabulas, duobus voluminibus comprehensas, conjunctim in publicum proferre. Plurimas interea plantas, quæ verius ad hoc opus pertinissent, Iconibus meis rarioribus immixtas, successisse edidi, ita agere coactus, ut expensarum, quibus tantis faciendis par aliis non fuisset, singulis annis rediret pars aliqua, eorundem in usus deump impendenda; tum etiam ut ne opus hoc in nimiam increveret molem.

Sponte patet, potuisse, imo in tanto scriptorum botanicorum hodiernorum numero debuisse fieri, ut res jam a principio nova serpes sentirentur cum additis a me nominibus suis, coloraranturque impressæ, quæ deinde ab aliis Botanicis cum alijs titulis publicatas vidimus; sed hanc causam nec tunc antevertere, nec modo corrigere nisi cum ingenti damno meo potui; sed accidisse illud, opinor, rarissime. Post unum alterumve annum volumen tertium et ultimum sequetur, non minus stirpibus selectis conspicuum, quas inter Musæ erunt, Cærica, Rhœta, Blimosa, aliæque novæ. Uti Horti botanici Vindobonensis et Floræ Austriacæ, sic hujus etiam operis exemplaria sola centum et sexaginta duo impressa sunt, numeris suis insignita signata; nec plura, tabulis deletis, imprimuntur. Tandem totius Horti index in forma octava prodibit; ubi error, si quis ante commissus fuit, emendabitur, et Synonyma recentiorum cognita adducuntur. Nam in hoc opere Synonymia illustris L'Heritier auctorumque Hispanorum rarissima omisi; cum ad tempora nostrorum difficultatem et commercium hinc interruptum, nullum huc usque illorum operum exemplar, primas si exceperis stirpium novarum L'Heritier tabulas, Viennæ reperire est; nec citare velim ullum nisi ab ipso me consulam. Omnis mea descriptio stirpium cultarum est; quarum etiam staturam et altitudinem iudicari oportere existimavi, ut de earundem apud nos vegetatione iudicium ferri possit. Ubi nullam fructus inclusionem feci, hanc ignoravi. Nunc horti ab origine hispanicæ subjungo.

Anno 1753. augustissimus Franciscus, Imperator hoc nomine primus, agrum fructuosum fereque neglectum, ad occasum horto aulico Schöubrunnensi adjacentem, eundemque a pago Hitzing dirimentem, mutare decreverat in hortum proprium, tam fructibus obtinendis præcoquis, quam alendis plantis exoticis accommodatum. In hunc finem, illustris Societatis consilio, Adrianum Stecheronem, floristam Lugduno-batarum tunc temporis celebrem, Viennam accessit jussit, quo dirigente

feris, mirante tractabantur cum Bolis, novis latere profecto, Vienna tunc morante, tumque alio, fere anni incursu consumptus fuit. Felix omnes mense Februario anni 1783. aditae Terrestre Viennam facerant plura cista, arboribus variffimis feminibusque onusta, quas Hluffi J. propriis viam in Europam reditus tradiderat, transvehendas ad Casarem. Ferus onus arborum in Europa raritate semperque exat sufficiens abbas autem catalogus et de his et de maiestatem sua meritis Casarem se mandavit qui per e. naturam de f. abbas ad iter se ablatumque a . . . in primam suam reuq. viderem verum naturalem sequens. Itaque tandem sub fine mense Aprilis ejusdem anni Viennam discesserunt, et soluta ex Porta Graeciae (Haere de Graec) anchora, Philadelphiam Septembri advenerunt amplexus

Dum hinc ad directores provincias, nec amari ad eandem, nec eadem tempore, de f. c. ad Professi una manserunt et hinc per mare ad directores Marter missi in Carolinam australem fuerunt ad huius m. et de De Schloß, qui Philadelphiam sub fine Novembris 1783. relicta per Virginiam Carolinamque Reunionatam iter certa instituit. circa medium Januariam 1784. videtur Charlestem esse in Ex hac Martii sequentis principio per mare directores cum hortulano Boos se contulit in et a qua Carolina redit in illa Carolina in Provinciam etiam celeberrimus Schloß comes fuit Proxima ut Carolina et quae per Londinum Hortulanus Boos, octo mensium spatio fines collectas plantas fecum in Carolinam Novembris ad et Carolinam prof. plantarum filipibus carolinensibus thesaurum vegetabilium fuiti Septembris 1783. Per eandem ad et Medicus Serpico Martio 1783. et et Ji sunt. Director, mare solus, in insulam San Domingo

Propterea Casar hortulanum Breckmeyer modo rotalem, alterumque nocum hortulanum Josephum Schloß, iussu pergere ad Antillas, ut directores Marter sese jungerent. Sed finem anni 1784. in Martio 1784. in Martianum advenit Nihil notem hic de directore inaudientes Augusto navigavit ad urbem Promontorii Galici (Cap. Francus in San Domingo, que fuit ante hebdomadas jam a Hortulanus Boos quem eodem die Februario 1785. una cum socio suo Schloß iterum ad hanc insulam reverti directores iussu, atque hinc tempore ad portum La Cayra, cuius dicit vicinis ab urbe Caracas distantem, quam Martio attigerunt per Londinum Braxillas anno 75. Viennam sub fine Septembris 1785. advenit, plantas exoticas rariiores plures asportavit. Tandem memoratis duo hortulani, postquam in veteres Parsia regiones ad distantiam centum et ultra milliarum ab

urbe Caracas et ad vicinium fluminis Orinoco nigra emersisse, anno 1788 ex La Guayra profecta, in insulam Caracas...

P. A. ... Insula hortulana Bona ... Carlar memor ... ad illust. Co. ...

La guayra ... 1788 ...

Franciscus Duffinger ...

... autem quae sunt in ... Auctori modo, sed etiam eduxit ...
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Postquam 1792. Imperator Leopoldus a viro exegit Augustissimus Franciscus ...
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Haud ubi se fore, existimo, si hic illorum etiam vitiorum meminerit, quorum inclusio

[Faint, mostly illegible handwriting, likely a Latin manuscript or a very faded printed page. The text is arranged in several lines across the page.]

[A block of text in a different script, possibly a commentary or a separate entry, located below the main body of text.]

Il faut un peu de temps pour se faire à l'usage de ce fruit. Il est de la même nature que le fruit de la mangrove, et se trouve dans les lieux marécageux. Il est de la même nature que le fruit de la mangrove, et se trouve dans les lieux marécageux.

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3. **Caramboliers (Annona).** Les Caramboliers nigres et blancs de la côte d'Amérique rapportent très en abondance et multiplient de même. Leur fruit d'une figure triangulaire est juteux et rafraichissant. Celui du Carambolier blanc est délicieux.
4. **Arbre de la Chine ou du Japon.** C'est un arbre de la côte de Malabar qui vient promptement et est juteux. Ses fruits de couleur violette et de la grosseur d'une pomme d'api et un peu plus, se font un excellent Syrop, qui est très rafraichissant.
5. **Arbre de la Chine ou du Japon.** Arbre de grande taille et de Malabar. C'est un arbre qui vient promptement, et est toujours vert. Il est juteux. Son fruit est une masse verte, longue d'environ de quatre pouces. Cet arbre vient facilement.
6. **Arbre de la Chine ou du Japon.** Cet arbre se fait dans l'Inde et dans les autres Indes. Il est juteux et se multiplie. Il est juteux, et se multiplie facilement. Il est juteux, et se multiplie facilement.
7. **Arbre de la Chine ou du Japon.** Cet arbre se fait dans l'Inde et dans les autres Indes. Il est juteux et se multiplie. Il est juteux, et se multiplie facilement.
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17. **Arbre de la Chine ou du Japon.** Cet arbre se fait dans l'Inde et dans les autres Indes. Il est juteux et se multiplie. Il est juteux, et se multiplie facilement.
18. **Arbre de la Chine ou du Japon.** Cet arbre se fait dans l'Inde et dans les autres Indes. Il est juteux et se multiplie. Il est juteux, et se multiplie facilement.
19. **Arbre de la Chine ou du Japon.** Cet arbre se fait dans l'Inde et dans les autres Indes. Il est juteux et se multiplie. Il est juteux, et se multiplie facilement.
20. **Arbre de la Chine ou du Japon.** Cet arbre se fait dans l'Inde et dans les autres Indes. Il est juteux et se multiplie. Il est juteux, et se multiplie facilement.

- Citrus Aurum, varietalis*. Le citron est exotique et a une odeur agréable. L'arbre est d'un très-jolis vert par tout, et est superieur.
3. Cocotiers (*Cocos nucifera*). Les premiers Cocos ont été icy vingt ans sans rapporter. A présent ils rapportent à cinq ou six ans. Tous ces auteurs parlent de ce palmier utile et riche.
 4. Cocoyers (*Theobroma Cacao*, à fruits rouges. Nous avons aussi celui à fruits blancs. Le sucre a tiré l'une et l'autre espèce des Vanilles.
 1. D'aler (*Pharus angustifolius*). Ce palmier est unisexé il vient très bien et forme un bel arbre. Les fruits, qu'il donne dans indochine, ne sont ni si beaux, ni si gros, ni aussi goûtes que ceux, qui nous viennent de Perse et par cy n'étoient point si bons.
 6. L'arbre des Indes Marines (*Capparis maritima*). Il est sans épines. C'est un arbruste, qui vient haut de six à huit pieds, et finement. On le multiplie par tout de bouture. La tige en est fort grosse, tendre et fort bonne.
 4. Jam rosadere (*Hyacinthum Jamaica*). Cet arbre est originaire de la côte Malabare et toute sa famille est très longue comme les différents Jam blancs et rouges. Les Indes sans langue ont servi à faire des charnières. La jam rosade a le goût et l'odeur de la rose.
 4. Cassayere (*Coffea arabica*). Cet arbruste est fort commun dans nos îles, ou il vient si vite mieux par tout, et rapporte au bout de six huit mois ou deux ans au plus. Le Café de ce pays cy est fort renommé en Europe pour sa bonté.
 5. L'arbre d'Arbre de Suif (*Croton tiglium*). Cet arbre originaire de la Chine vient icy très bien et rapporte de même.
 7. Cambaris sans de Malabar. La tige en est épaisse. La racine si elle venoit qu'on puisse manger.
 1. L'arbre de la Garance (*Alumina*). Cet arbre originaire des Indes a été apporté icy de Malabar, et commence à rapporter à l'isle de Bourbon.
 4. Pimpinelle (*Pimpinella*). C'est une espèce de ceux de Bengale les Indes en ont en quantité et à tout temps. Ils viennent très gros. C'est une espèce à orange.
 1. Heuranga (*Rumex tuberosus* de Mozambique). C'est une herbe que les Portugais mangent crue du lait ou au bouillon comme du jagou. Elle vient très bien au jardin du Roy et donne beaucoup.
- Si goût de des Indes (*Cyrtanthus*). Nous n'avons icy ce premier, qui vient de l'Inde. Il commence à fleurir. C'est peut être l'arbre le plus curieux de l'Inde en tout. Il vient facilement, et par la suite il sera aisé de le multiplier. Celui de Madagascar, appelé *Roquia* (*Sida verticillata* species) ressemble à celui des Indes, et s'en multiplie facilement que l'autre. Les Indes ne s'en servent que pour faire des pages de ses feuilles tendres.
1. Nouron ou de l'Alacquerie (*Commersonia*). On l'aura immortalisé ou l'ont du parer, dont la fleur est un très-puissant romarquin. Il vient icy de boutures on ne peut plus facilement. On en fait de clôtures, et chaque palissade devient dans trois ans un arbre haut de trente pieds.
 9. Canthiers (*Cassia fistula*). Cet arbre est fort commun dans l'isle. Il vient très grand,

florit depuis près de trente ans, ne commence qu'à s'y naturaliser, et ne rapporte que depuis peu.

3. *Roucouyers* (*Bixa orellana*). Si jamais l'isle de France est obligée de faire un objet de roucou, elle le pourra très aisément, le roucou venant par tout et sans difficulté, et donnant sa graine au bout d'un an.
 4. *Vangoffa* *rosa* ou *Oranges madoisines*. Ce superbe arbre de Madagascar ressemble à un oranger, donne un fruit d'un jaune rouge et de la forme d'une orange, qui est excellent, et gros comme une belle pomme d'api. Cet arbre avec ses fruits forme un très beau spectacle.
 10. *Boutures de Catacambre*. C'est une espèce d'*atufaria* du Bengale, introduite icy depuis peu. Les Indiens en mêlent la feuille avec celle du betel pour macher la noix de l'arequier.
-

ALPINA SPIRALIS.

Alpina caule spirali, spica ovata.

Paco Castanga clava rubente major. *Plum. rar. vol. 3. tab. 31.*

Caulis basi bulbiformis foliolifer fibris crassis albicantibus longisque radicato & purpurascens attollitur ad unum quatuorve pedum altitudinem, insano erecto, mox spirali-
ter assurgens, teretes, calamo duplo crassioris plus quam annui, toti quanti foliorum
vagus prole circumdantibus vestit. His avulis glabris, saporis arida. Folia omnia ad unum
spira latius externum locantur, lunoque alterna, elongate elliptica, subcuspidata, in-
tegrissima coriacea, nitida, saepe viridula, brevissime petiolata, semipedalia. Petiolus
crassus, vaginans, infra vaginam umbum ortus. Vagina scabra, apice saepe pilis adpressis
& ad ientem antum conspicua emittens, viridia post folia delapsa ferruginea. Spica
terminalis, subsessilis, erecta subovata, truncata. Squamæ compactæ imbricatæ,
subrotundæ, integerrimæ, rubræ cum margine pallidiori. Flores rubri, inodori, solita-
ris, squamæ duplo longiores, ad basin duabus bracteis rubentibus stipati. Antheræ sa-
væ. Stibulum album.

Cal. Perianthium monophyllum, superum, tripartitum, erectum, laciniis semiovatis.

Cor. Petala tria, oblonga, obtusissima, valde concava, erecta, mutuo amplexantia, aequa-
lia, dorsali dumtaxat paulo latiori.

Nectarium didymum foliolum alterum petalo dorsali oppositum, eodemque sinu
alterum dorsali subvertum, brevius.

Stam. Filamentum nullum. Antheræ duæ, oblongæ, erectæ, adnatæ interno parieti
foliuli nectarij.

Pist. Germen inferum, triquetrum. Stylus capillaris, erectus, inter antheras decur-
rens. Stigma infundibuliforme.

Crescit ad Caracas, & copiose in insula sancti Vincentis juxta rivulos & sylvas hu-
midas, a Caribæis dicta Anachur. Floret in calidissimo mense Junio in loco natali autem
spica triplo major est. Fructum Plumierus dicit subrotundum, candidum, in ternis locu-
lamenta divisum, seminibusque saturo subrotundis nigris intraque pulpam quandam can-
didam & vetrucalarem unguentis. An ego bacca? In tabula sidentur caules abscissi cum
radice. Carlia florens pars superior. Germen cum perianthio. Petalum laterale, dor-
sale. Nectarij foliolum petalo dorsali oppositum, alterum antheras gerens.

OLEA UNULATA.

Olea foliis ellipticis, undatis, petolis viridibus. *Art. bot. vol. 1. pag. 15.*

Sideroxylum foliis oblongis, integris. *Burm. afr. pag. 233. tab. 31. fig. 1.*

Tota glabra. Arbusculi octopedalis. Rami juniores foliosi glabri, adultiore tuberculis
tunicis oblongis didymisque exasperati. Folia opposita, breviter petiolata, an-
ceolata, utrinque acuminata, undulata, nitida, conacca, pataculiana, a tribus ad quin-

JUSTICIA LITHOSPERMIFOLIA

Justicia herbacea, erecta, villosula, foliis lanceolatis, floribus verticillatis; caule hexagono.

Annua planta tres pedes alta, erecta, ramosa. Radix ramosa foris alba. Caulis subsper ad sentem villosulus, hexangularis, supra nodos incrassatus & purpurascens. Rami alterni subditi si subsperi villosuli hexangulares, primarii ad nodos incrassati. Folia opposita, breviter petiolata lanceolata, acuta integerrima utrinque asperiuscula, ad sentem hirtula & ad apicem hirta duas tresve uncias longa. Flores verticillati in qualibet axilla hirtis non foliis, nodosis. Bractea longe mucronata vel cucuriformis acuta villositate & ciliis foliis simile. Longitudine calycis, fere tot quot sunt flores. Calyx hirtulus etc. Corolla tandem & tubo tubo purpurascit. Antherae divergent. Capsula ovata ex fusco pullet. Semina reniformi-subrotunda compressa & rugosa nigricant.

Cl. Primitivum pentaphyllum, petiolatis, foliis linearilanceolatis, acuminatis, squaribus erectis.

Cl. monopetala rugosa. Tubus calycis brevissimus. Loxa compressula dorso villosula. Labium inferius latissimum, mucronatum, palmatissimum. Superiora longius setolam apice breviter rotundum.

Sax. Filamentata duo lobata in calycem acuminata, qua breviora. Antherae in quolibet filamentis geminae, laterales albae, justa invicem basi plus minus caudate obtusae.

Par. Germen oblongum. Stylus capillaris, situ & longitudine fluminis. Stigma bifidum patulum.

Par. & Sem. ut in congeneribus

In patria gaudet in calcario florere & fructescere albiter. In tabula exhibitus pars superior calycis & tubo & anthera.

VERBENA SQUAMOSA

Verbena diandra, pennis longioribus, foliis lanceolatis, acuminatis.

Quinto aetatis anno nunc sesquipedalis, caule frutescente & inferius lignoso ac fuscescente. Cotyledones minuae & subrotundae. Supra has caulis, folia frondosa in summitate gerens ceterum aphyllis succulente elongatur ad octo plus minus uncias, cetero calamo gracilior, villosus, erectus & deum ad folia producit, ut haec tunc evadant alterna & distantia, modo canosus, modo ramosi omni deslitutus. Folia sunt lanceolata, utrinque acuminata serrulata, petiolata, alterna, rugosula, scaberrimula, utrinque hirta pars alba, furca nigrescens subius pollicorum longiora semipedata petiolo hirta. Pedunculis solitarii in axillis superiorum aequae praesentem quam delaplorum hinc unum numero, graciles, erectae, a quoque ad decem uncias longi, hirsuti, toti dense veluti squamis lanceolato-acuminatis appressis ciliatis ad apicem breviter ramosi vel simpliciflori. Spicae terminales, ab una ad tres uncias longae, teretes, acutae, erectae, iisdem bracteis imbricatur. Flores minuti, sessiles, solitarii in qualibet bractea. Calycis pentaphylli foliola lanceolata, acuminata, subsqualia, erecta, hirsutula. Corollae tubus calyce duplo longior & aequalis. Lambi caetero obtusi & triangulares in superius obtus-

gum, semibifidum & erectum, labium inferius profunde trilobum & patentissimum, aciniis lateribus oblongis & emarginatis, media obverse cordata. Filamenta duo, alba extra faucem porrecta. Antherae oblongae, albae. Semina subovata, rugosa, minuta.

Ex patria agnata floret in calabrijs ab Augusto ad hunc usque. In tabula videtur caulis pars superior, pars pedunculi aucti flos auctus.

6.

SALVIA ARGENTEA.

Salvia foliis oblongis, dentato-angulatis, laevibus, verticillis summis sterilibus; bracteis concavis. *Ann. Hist. pag. 72.*

Sclerea sicula, folio argenteo subrotundo. *Boeck. lign. . pag. 163.*

Autopia tota argentea cretica lanuginosa. *Caj. rar.*

Tota graveolens. Radix modo tantum biennis, modo per plures annos perflans, caulem prolixi stipulam modo simplicissimum modo superne ramosum, tetragonum, erectum, viscosum, inferne lanuginosum, superne viliosum. Folia opposita, amplexicaulium, oblonga, acuta, dentato-incisa, rugosa, viscida, utrinque lanuginosa, patentissima, inferiora longiora novemuncialia & folia duas uncias lata, insula saepe breviter petiolata. Racemi verticillati, erecti, superne steriles. Bractea ad verticillos sexiflorae cordatae, acutae, concavae, villosae viridae. Flores magni subrecti sic fecundi ut dimidiatos verticillos referant. Calyx campanulatus, compressus, striatus, viscidus, viridis, obfusus dense villis capitis, bilobatus, lobu superioris denticulis tribus acutis cum medio brevissimo, inferioris bini lacinus ovatis, acutis. Corolla alba. Tubus brevis. Faux antice in gibbum protuberans. Galea longa, falcata, emarginata, compressissima, foris parte rubris hirta. Labii inferioris lacina media lacata, levissime flavescens; laterales oblongae, reflexae & obliquae. Antherae flavae. Stigma violaceum. Semina subrotunda, nitida, fusca.

Crescit in Creta. Apud nos hiemem agit in frigidario, aestatem sub dio, caudicem & lanuginem pativam valdeperere exuens, floret Mayo & Junio. Similiter in caulis pars superior & folium radiale minus.

7

SALVIA BICOLOR.

Salvia foliis rugosis, villosis inferioribus oblongis lobatis, superioribus dentatis racemo verticillato.

Odor paucus. Ex radice perenni caulis unus alterve annuam egreditur herbaceus, tetragonus, calaminum & ultra crassus, bipedalis, albis densisque villis oblitus, qui superiori versus breviora utrosque evadunt, qui imo nonnunquam in toto caule ad lentem dumtaxat conspicui sunt. Folia sunt opposita oblonga acuta rugosa dentato-serrata, utrinque magis minusve villosa, laete quandoque glabra inferiora petiolis biuncialibus villosisque suffulta, & ad oras nulli lobata suber-nulataque, apia sine petiolo quadruncialia, superiora amplexicaulia, nec lobata. Racemus terminalis, verticillatus, viscidus, semipedalis, erectus. Bractea ad verticillos cordatae, acuminatae, integerrimae, villosulae, reflexae, viridae. Pedunculi utrinque tres, villosuli, purpurascens, patuli. Flores eleganter sepe sesunciales. Calycis striati, villosi, cum sulcula purpura virentis, campanulati, compressi, bisulcati, & patula, labium superius in denticulos terminatur.

tres mucronatos brevique, quorum intermedium perpubescentius est. Labium inferius in duos dentes mucronatos longos dissectum. Corollae calycer plus quam duplo longiora tubus brevis albus. Gales falcata, obtusa, emarginata, connata, ex caruleo violaceus est. Labium inferius femivridi lacinae laterales sunt lanceolatae, acutae, planae, antrostium protuberans & gales concolorae, intermedia subrotunda caruleo concava alba sed brevi superne suscelsa. Filamenta alba. Stylus etiam inferne, sed superne una cum stigmate violaceus.

Crescit in Oriente, floret apud nos a Mayo ad Junium sub dio, hiemem agens in tepidario. Siliuntur in tabula pars superior caulis florens & folium inferius.

8.

SALVIA RUNCINATA.

Salvia scabra, foliis runcinato pinnatifidis dentatis, floribus spicatis, verticillatis. *Link.*
Sp. pag. 77.

Tota balsamica odorata. Radix ramosa, fusca. Caulis ramosus, tetragonus villosus, erectus, culmum crassus una cum racemis sesquipedatus. Folia opposita, inferiora breviter petiolata remota sessilia, pinnatifida obtusa dentata, rugosa scabra, hirsuta, rigida, patentissima longiora trium, na, saepe subrotunda. Racemi terminales, ex verticillis sextoris et distantibus, longi, erecti. Pedicelli breves. Bractee ovato-acuminatae, hirsutae, ciliatae, virides, parvae. Calyx campanulatus, hirtus, bilabiatus, viridis labio superiori eridantato inferiore bidentato, dentibus acuminatis rigidis. Corolla pallide carulea calycer duplo longior foris villosula & striata. Labium superius connatis, compressitum. Inferius patentissimi acina intermedia subrotunda emarginata. plana laterales subrotundae, obtusae reflexae parvae. Antherae atrocaeruleae, exprose ad oras hirsutae. Semina subrotunda, fusca.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret sub dio aestate. Autumno in tepidarium transiitae radix saepe per unum adhuc alterumve annuum persistit. In tubum silvatus rari caulis superior; & auctae corolla, anteraeque clausa et exposita.

9.

IRIS ODORATISSIMA.

Iris barbata, foliis ensiformibus, glabris brevioribus saepe multiloro petalis magnitudine omnibus aequalibus.

Tota glabra. Radix carnosa, crassa, in tubera prolifera, intus alba, foris fuscifera & transverse striata, arida, inodora. Folia in caule florente lanceolato ensiformia, a sex ad decem uncias longa sesquicentiam lata sicut marginibus amplexicantibus radicalia in capitibus non florentibus ensiformia, a sesquipede ad duos pedes longa, nec tamen prioribus latiora, omnia acuta. integerrima striata, firma, erecta, multo rore glauco aspersa, in decursu raris brevibus subtrifloris erectis simplicibusque donata pluribus. Spathae vagae ovatae, obtusulae, inflexae concavae, amplexantes, caruleae pellucidae. Flores utriusque sessiles, speciosi, magni, valde suaveolentes, caerulei. Petala exteriora reflexa plana integerrima. raro emarginata, uterque ovata, barba densa lutescente instructa, inferne utriusque pallida cum veina interne transversis et arcuatis ad barbam. anteriora exterioribus simplicibus sed emarginata barba delutata et connatis erecta. Antherae albae. Germen oblongum, teres, sulcatum, viride, ad minus semunciam longum. Stigmata oblonga,

6

erecta, pallidius caerulea apice bifido acuto & crenulato. Capsula oblonga, trifurcata, obtusa, glabra trilocularis trivalvis, fuscescens. Semina plura, difformiter quadrata, fuscescentia, recentia glabra, demum contracta & rugosa.

Patria ignorata, colitur in hortis per plerimos jam annos sub die, florens Majo fructum perficiens Augusto. Simulantur tota planta florens, capsula & semina.

10.

IRIS PAVONIA.

Iris imberbis folio uncatu, glabro scapo subnulloro. *Lin. herb. pag. 98. Thunb. diff. univ. 35 pag. 2. sub. Inq. coll. vol. 5 pag. 8.*

Descriptio videatur locis citatis. Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Januario & Februario. Tabula hinc totam plantam, florem a cerpo visum, & aucta genitalia.

11

MORAEA SERTATA.

Moraea scapo tereti, foliis foliis ensiformibus racemo erecto pedunculis aggregatis.

Tota glabra est. Radix crasse fibrosa. Folia plura, anguste ensiformia, acuta, integerrima, disticha, erecta. Scapus teres, foliis altior, totus foliosis basi ensiformi crassus, erectus supero racemosus. Flores numerosi, leviter odorati. Pedicelli uniuersi, ex eadem spatia lanceolata acutisq; plusculi uncinati, graciles, patuli, sinu omnes racemum elegantem seroque semipedalem formantes. Petala sex, distincta, obverse ovata, obtusissima cum parvo mucrone, inferne erecta, demum patentissima altera via angustiora, alba, lineis violaceis punctata, basi foetide flavescens. Filamenta tria, connata in unum corpus superne liberum, erecta, petalis duplo breviora, pallide flavescens. Antherae oblongae, incumbentes flavae. Germen inferum, subrotundum, trifidum. Stylus capitatus longitudine filamentum albus. Stigmata tria filiformia, patula. Capsula ovata, truncata coracula trilocularis, trivalvis hinc. Semina plura, subrotunda. Dixi sertatam, quia caecus fertum refert.

Ante plures annos semina transmissa fuerunt sine ilito & patria. Floret apud nos in caldario April. Tabula hinc totam plantam radice excepta demum capsulam & semina.

12.

MORAEA ELEGANS.

Moraea scapo tereti, folio unico, linear-ensiformi procumbente, scapum superante, petalis omnibus eglandulosis; signatibus bifidis.

Glabra tota. Bulbus subrotundus avellana duplo minor. Foliolum unicum, linear-ensiforme, acutum, striatum, planum, procumbens. pedale vel paulo longius. Scapus teres, semipedalis erectus, perianthium columbianum crassus, spatia vestitus lanceolato-cuspidatis, convolutis, erectis, fasciatis, in paucis, quae florere individuis simplex & unico flore terminatus. Petala supera, oblonga, acuta, plana, uncialia, potentissima flavae omnia absque ulla foreola nectarifera ad basin, quorum tria exteriora

paulo latius & in disco gerentia maculam viridem oblongam ampliusque. Filamenta connata in unam columnam. Antheræ signatiæ recumbentes.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonæ Spæ. Floret Maio. Tabula exhibet totam plantam & florem a tergo conspectum.

13.

GLADIOLUS ROSEOALBUS.

Gladiolus corollis infundibuliformibus, limbi lacinis æqualibus, lævæ terete, foliis anguste ensiformibus, obliquis, spathe valvula interiore bifida.

Bulbus subrotundus, depressus, tunica striata fusca vestitus, ævelonæ magnitudinis. Folia plura disticha, anguste ensiformia, acuta, integerrima, striatula nervo medio utriusque protuberante, obliqua, erecta, altero margine vaginantis, longiora pedalis. Scapus teres, erectus, foliis brevibus velutis foliorum ad ramos longitudine. Flores alterni, distichi, sessiles, plus minus tenui, in seipi extremitate flexuosa, modice distantes. Spatha bivalvis, erecta fuscescens valvulis luscopatis, concavis acuminatis interiore ad unam tertiam bifida. Corollæ tubus cyindricus, gracilis, erectus, spathe paulo longior roseus. Fauz infundibuliformis, supra tubum ad angulum obtusum incurvatus, colore & longitudine tubi. Lamini patentissimi & faucis longitudine læpitiæ ellipticæ, acutæ, planæ, æquales, albidæ, in dorso insignite linea longitudinali rosea. Antheræ lineares declinatae, fuscae extra faucem prominentes. Stigmatis trilobæ acutæ bifidæ. Tota planta est glabra.

Ex Promontorio bonæ Spæ. Floret Aprili & Maio. Tabula exhibet totam plantam florentem & valvulam spathe interioris.

14

GLADIOLUS FRAGRANS

Gladiolus corollis subcampanulatis, secundis, foliis ensiformibus, plicatis infusus, spathe tribus valvulis integerrimis quinibus.

Simillimus Gladiolo plicato, a quo sola spathe discrepat. Plicis hinc descriptionem absolvam, ne repetam omnia. Scapus simplex vel ramosus, fere columnæ crassus, flexuosus, mollissimus. Spatha trivalvis, villosa, mollis, erecta, valvulis acuminatis, apice ferrugineis & ferrugineis, extima fuscoviridi & integerrima nec tridentata. Olor horum gratissimus. Corollæ tubus violaceus, fere longitudine spathe. Lamini lacinæ subæquales, albidæ cum suffuso cereuleo colore.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonæ Spæ, florens apud nos Januario & Februario. Sufficit tota planta.

15

GLADIOLUS SAMBUCINUS.

Gladiolus corollis campanulatis foliis culliformibus, subplicatis, villosis, sæpe ramoso, glauco, spathe bivalvi, lacinis corollæ alternis undulatis.

Bulbus subrotundus, tunica striata fusca tectus, alteri impositus. Folia radicalia plus minus quatuor, disticha, longissime vaginantis, erectiuscula, pterumque sæpe lou-

glauca, supra vaginam oblonga, acutula, integerrima, striata, subfoetida plicata & re-
 que ad lentum brevissime villosula, ad oras hirsutula, a quatuor ad sex uncias longa
 & angusta, glabella, purpurascens. Simile sed minus folium suspicatur ramo scap-
 tibus compressibus, glaber, erectus, ramo auctus. Flores spicati, successivo fere
 spatu
 & subulibus univalvibus, subperianthio, tubo perianthio & stylo tubulato ad lentum ad-
 villato, viridibus, erectis, subaequalibus, mutuo amplexantibus. Corollae tubus le-
 viter spatulatus, subcylindricus, superne subpurpurascens, ceterum albidus, tenuis et
 limbi potentissimi & sensibili lacinae violaceae, oblongae, obtusae, subaequales, fere longi-
 tudine tota & stylo tubo tubo ad unguem lacinae perianthii subaequales superne
 etiam orato subperianthio. Filamenta tria, tubum corollae superantia, purpurea
 Antherae laeviter, erectae, sulphureae. Germen oblongum, tripartitum, glabrum. Stig-
 mata trifida lacinae lineares, superne imbricantes, villosulae

Crescit ad Praemontorium bonae Spei. Floret Februaria. Habitat tota planta cum
 adhaerentibus spiculis

GLADIOLUS FISTULOSUS

Gladiolus spica disticha, folus teretibus, fistulosis

Totus est glaber. Bulbus subrotundus, pili magnitudine, alter alteri impositus,
 tunica fibrosa fusca tectus. Folia plerumque quatuor, alterna, longe vaginatis, pite-
 ralis, erecta, calami vel et duplo majore crassitie, ab uncia ad sex uncias longa, inferiora
 modo reliquis breviora, modo longiora, vagum terete & striatula. In planta non exul-
 sere vidi sepe folium pedale. Caulis parum flexuosus, erectus, teres, penam columbinam
 crassitie, vix pedalis. fere totus vaginatus, simplex, in spicam erectam & disticham ter-
 minatus. Flores nodosi, parvi, alterni, imbricati. Spatha mixta, unilobata, appres-
 sa, membranacea, subpellucida, albidula cum unciis fuscis. Valvula exterior lata, denti-
 culata, quadriloba vel biloba, cum mucrone medio subulato & fuscis. Valvulae duae in-
 teriores ovato oblongae, superne dentatae, arista terminatae. Corollae facies emulsoidea,
 utus pallidioris, tubus subcylindricus, incurvatus, spatha duplo longior. Lacinae limbi
 sex, anguste lanceolatae, acutulae, subaequales, potentissimae cum apicibus ascendenti-
 bus, fere tota longitudine, quarum tres alternae dorsum habent, superiorum, acute
 carinatae, licet facie sua plana, & obscure sanguinea. Filamenta tria, subulata,
 erecta, aequa breviora. Antherae hastatae, subrotundae, coarctatae cum polline
 sulphureo. Stigmata trifida lacinae reflexae, apice lacinatae & emarginatae. In nostris
 individualis spica rigida sola infirma consistit spathis fertilibus univalvibus, in quibus haeret
 corpusculum, quod habet pro flore spathis anterioribus circumdato & abortante. In spe-
 cimenibus sicca, ex Praemontorio bonae Spei allata, flores ex tota fere spica pedant,
 quales in tubula solidandam

Crescit ad Praemontorium bonae Spei, apud nos floretis Mayo. Tabula exhibet to-
 tam plantam florentem, auctas valvas spathae, & specimen herbarii nativum

IXIA HOLOSERICEA

Radice scapo simpliciter. Folia lineariformibus, glabris, spathis aristato-lanceis.
 Radice bulbifera varietas. *Thunb. diff. mon. 17*

Tota glabra. Bulbus subrotundus, aequaliter magnitudinis. Folia plura, singule
 uniformia disticha erecta medio nervo utrinque prominenti ad apicem non in-
 cretata nec quinque nervia sed obtusiusculi nervi flexa altera margine infero longe amplexi-
 media. Scapus palmatus vel pedalis foliis aliorum erectis parumpet superne
 fasciatis simpliciter. Flores spicati magni sessiles, secundi erecti plurimique terni.
 Spatha binaria subaequalis valvulis dentato mucro altera levissata altera unguiculata.
 Locullae plures cylindricae ex purpureo rubro longitudinaliter striatae. Laminae campanu-
 latisae lacinae truncatae, obtusiusculae nec emarginatae plus quam unguiculae. pubescentia
 velis elegantissime strigulosae cum macula ad basin alba, nec aliter. Terni haec concolor
 nec alia tria albidis lacinae ex purpureo pallentes. Filamenta filiformia breviter, alba.
 Antherae unguiculatae, erectae, saepe. Stigmatis trilobis lacinae capillares & reflexae. Varietas
 occurrenti tubella tota alba ad carinam. Haec quaedam sunt var. 183. nec in
 eadem varietas hinc est. Ad unguem unguem *Thunb. diff. mon. 17* & *Thunb. diff. mon. 17*

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. In bonis floribus Jamaicae & Tabacariae. Tota
 planta cum radice bulbis ex duabus varietatibus.

IXIA ERECTA

Radice foliis subrotundis. Scapo pedicellato. Corollae alternae unguiculatae. *Lin. fl. roy.
 23. Thunb. diff. mon. 13. pag. 16.*

Tota glabra. Bulbus subrotundus, depresso, nec aequaliter duplo major, tunica
 arista de succedente tectus, alteri oppositus. Folia radicalia plura, ensiformia, acuta,
 unguiculata, membranacea, altero margine longe vaginatis, interiora successive longiora,
 exteriora. Scapus teres, gracilis, erectus, in omnibus individuis nostris semper simpliciter-
 mus, foliis longior, plus minus sesquipedalis. Flores spicati, sessiles, alterni, secundi,
 pedalis, unguiculi, a duobus ad duodecim, in rhachide subaequali. Spatha bivalvis, lacinae
 valvulis laevibus, altero truncata cum arista brevi & unica, altera unguiculata. Corolla
 lobata, aurantiaca vel flavo, semper unguiculata. Tubus cylindricus, spatha duplo vel
 triplo longior. Laminae trilobae unguiculae vel obtusae unguiculae planae patentissimae,
 subaequales. Antherae oblongae, erectae, saepe. Stigmatis trilobis lacinae filiformes.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret Februario, Martio & Aprili. In tabula 181-
 ter tota planta hinc cum tribus varietatibus.

19. 20. 21. 22. & 23.

IXIA MACULATA

Radice foliis ensiformibus, scapo polydactylo. Corollae alternae corollae hinc maculatae. *Lin. fl.
 roy. pag. 23. Thunb. diff. mon. 19. pag. 16.*

Bulbus subrotundus, tunica reticulata vellicata, alteri alteri oppositus. plus minus
 aequaliter magnitudinis. Folia hinc ensiformia acuta, hinc ensiformia, nec in medio pedalis.

ante, scapo breviora. Scapus erectus, ab uno ad tres pedes altus, aut simplicissimus aut ramulo nectus. Flores spicati, alterni, numero valde varii. Spatha bivalvis, superne frons acuminata, concava, incerto-denticata. Tota glabra est. Numero, magnitudine & colore florum quam maxime variat in quatuor tabulis exhibitis octo & triginta varietates, quae in horto floruerunt cum aliis colorum intermediorum plurimis.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret ab Aprili ad Junium.

24.

IXIA VINIATA

Una foliis ensiformibus, scapo polydactylo; corollis saepe lineatis, nec hyalinis.

Tota glabra. Bulbus subrotundus, depressus, tunicis striata fusca vestitus, avelana plerumque major alter impolitus. Folia disticha anguste ensiformia acuta integerrima utroque nervosa, erectiuscula, altero margine vaginatis, longiora pedalis. Scapus teres, parumper compressus ramulos flexuosus, ad modum erectus dein declinatus, vix pennae columbinae crassitie, sesquipodem longus. Flores spicati in scapo et ramis, plus minus deceni, secundi, erecti parumper distantes, sessiles, speciosi, modico ad minus fuscuncium longi. Spatha bivalvis, fennosa, brevis, acuta, pallida cum striis purpureis; valvula exteriora latissima, inequaliter incerto-denticulata, rarius integerrima interiora bidentata. Corolla campanulata, valens, annulata. Tubus cylindricus gracilis rectus longitudine spathe. Fauz infundibuliformis pallide flavescens brevis. Lacinae limbi sexpartiti campaniformes, apice rotundatae & scilicet emarginatae, subsaequales, planae valvatae, nullibi hyalinae, hinc ab hinc erocata & fenestrata diversa, supra fauce omnes limbi notatae duodecim laculis flavis, quae sunt color continuatus fauce & ascendens in sex inae longioribus per medias lacinas & in totidem brevioribus albis per coarctata oras lacinarum. Filamenta octo, filiformia, superas tabella, caeterum alba, saepe longiora. Antherae lineares curvatae e oculo albae. Germen uterum obtusum. Trigonum cum parvum Stylus bifidus erectus, longitudine staminum. Stigmata tribus lacinae distantes, reflexae, rubellae.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Maio & Junio.

25

Panicum Divaricatum.

Panicum floribus paniculatis, corollis trivalvibus.

Panicum paniculis brevibus, muticis, culmo ramosissimo, divaricatissimo, pedicellis bifloris, altero brevioribus. Lam. Syst. pag. 107.

Ex radice ramosa caules atolluntur plures, ramosissimi, inferne erecti, scandentes, octopedales, calamus crassus, fistulosus & tamen per quintum jam annum persistentes toti, hinc fruticosi, teretes, nodosi, glabri. Rami ad angulum neutuno patuli, plures non divaricati, sed tandem ob debilitatem pondusque a ramulis accedentibus aetiam horizontaliter reclinati, nisi vicina sustentent, sic etiam se habent caulium ipse summities. Folia sunt alterna, lineari-lanceolata, acuminata, glabra, ad oras retroflua scabra, quinque vel septem nervis obsolete insignita, subtilissime simul lineata, potentissima, orta ex vagina mucosa vel longiore, striata & pilosula. Panicula terminalis, erecta, rara, vix minus potentissima. Flores pedicellati, mutici, obverse ovati, virides. basi ipsa curvata. Antherae saepe. Stigmata purpurea.

Cal. Gluma uniflora, trivalvis, valvulis ovatis, acutis, concavis, striatis, erectis, extima minima.

Cox. Gluma trivalvis, tota calyce inclusa, cujus longitudine. Valvula externa *e* & *s* obverse ovata, obtusa ad apicem cartilaginea crassa, glabra viridis. Hinc opponitur valvula altera *d*, subovata, obtusa, tenuis, albida, inferne introsum cucullata, superne ad oras ciliata, totam aperturam valvulae prioris claudens. Tertia valvula *f* totam internam cavitatem valvulae primae occupat, ejusdem cum hac figurae, sed *f* antice depressa est, *d* autem dorso, quo valvulam *e* respicit, toto margine inflexa est. In hac valvula *d* genitalia latent.

STAM. Filamenta tria, capillaria, longitudine calycis. Antherae oblongae, subdidymae. **IST.** Germen oblongum. Styli duo biflori. Stigmata valde plumosa, longa.

PER. nullum. Glumae persistentes.

SEM. unicum tecum.

Crescit in Jamaica. In caldario floret Mayo & Junio. In tabula siliitur ramulus florens. Dicitur auctae florae partes.

26.

PROTEA LINIFOLIA.

Protea foliis linearisanceolatis glabris, subpeltatis, capitulo terminali, subrotundo, petalis glabris.

Tota glabra, odore carnea, saporis amari & adstringentis. Frutex tripedalis, sempervirens. Truncus teres, digitum crassus, fuscus. Rami ad distantias verticillati, a foliis delapsis asperati. Folia sparsa, numerosissima, infra flores valde approximata, linearisanceolata, integerrima obtusata, apice ad hancem cartosa, plana, valentia, rigida viridula, uncinata, basi veluti in petiolum angustata. Capitula florum in ramulis terminalia, solitaria, subrotunda, sessilia, orbentis pluribus ovulis parvis erectis acutisque inordinate sustulata, avellanae minorae. Bractea aliae, perianthii monophylli vices agens, imbricatim flores in capitulum colligunt receptaculo communi elongata affixa, ovata, acutula, erecta, hirsutissima, longis pilis ciliata, superne rubentes. Petala quatuor, basi coherentia ad altitudinem bractee sunt, demum incurva longa, glabra, in apicem reflexa, obtusa. Stamina, infra apicem antheram sessiliter gerentia. Germen ovatum. Stylus filiformis, longus, erectus. Stigma clavatum.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret ab Aprili ad Junium. Siliuntur caulis summi flores & auctae flores.

27

PROTEA FUSCIFLORA.

Protea foliis linearisanceolatis glabris, sessilibus, capitulo terminali, subrotundo, pediculis hirsutissimis.

Tota glabra. Caulis fruticosus, teres, fuscus, digitum crassus, quadripedalis erectus, debilis in foliorum relictis cicatricibus scaber. Rami ad distantias verticillati. Folia sparsa sessilia, linearisanceolata integerrima obtusata, apice cartosula, coriacea, adulta subobovata, juniora recta firmula, erectiuscula, plus minus uncinata, saporis ingrati & adstringentis. Florum capitula terminalia, subrotunda, solitaria, in foliis summi frondosis ramulorum sessilia, ex bracteis imbricatis composita, diametri quatuor vel quinque lineatae. Perianthium commune polyphyllum summi plus minus quatuor

que, lanceolata aculis nigris albo-lanata patentibus, capitulo duplo brevioribus. Perianthium proprium squamis subrotunda, obtusa, dura, crassa purpurascens, albo-villosa. Petala quatuor, ex basi lanceolata & concava sublineata, inferne ad altitudinem squamæ propriæ erecta in tubum quadrifidum supra medium revoluta-patentissima, hirsuta, fusca, infra apicem gemula adjectam antheram. Germen ovatum. Stylus filiformis, erectus, longitudine corollæ. Stigma oblongum, capitatum, obtusum.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonæ Spæ. Floret Junio & Julio. In tabula illustantur caulis florentis pars summa, & octavae fls.

BUDDEIA SALVIFOLIA

Buddleia foliis cordato-lanceolatis, floribus paniculatis

Buddleia foliis lanceolato-ovatis, cordatis, rugosis. *Art. bot. vol. 1. pag. 31*

Lantana salivifolia. *Lam. fr. pag. 466. Lin. mant. par. 119*

Fraxet africana, foliis conjugatis salvia angustis, floribus hirsutis. *Horn. afr. pag. 10*

Truncus sexpedalis, digitum crassus tuberosus, debilis, spinosus, teres glaber fuscus. Ramî juniores tetragoni, tomentosi, incani. Folia opposita, brevissime petiolata, cordato-lanceolata, acuta, crenulata, utrinque tomentosa & rugosa, facie virentia, subtus incana, longiora duas cum dimidia uncias longa. Stipulæ subrotundæ, crenatæ, rufæ, ac sessiles. Paniculæ arborescentes subulæ, elongatæ, a duabus ad quinque digitis longæ, pedunculis ter angulis & incanis. Flores aggregati sessiles vel brevissime pedicellati exterioribus bractea triplis a tomentosa lanceolataque sustulsa, cujus foliolum exterius & majus ex parte floris parti, reliqua duo lateralibus accumbunt. Interiores cum flore bractea omni carent. Calyx tuberosus est. Corollæ foris ut integrum tomentosa tubus purpurascit interne diam. valvulis. Limbus ex flavo albet basi hirsutus. Filamenta alba gerunt antheras sulphureas. Germen est pilis laseculis setatis hirsutum. Stylus albet. Stigma flavet.

CAU. Perianthium inferius, campanulatum, semiquadrifidum, parvum, persistens, lacinus oblongus, acutis, erectis, quarum sæpe una latior & semibifida est.

CAU. monopetala. Tubus erectus, calyce multo longior cylindricus. Limbus quadrifidus tubo brevior, lacinis oblongis, obtusis, planis, patentissimis.

STAM. Filamenta quatuor, subulata, erecta, inserta tubo superiori corollæ, quo breviora. Anthera didima.

PIST. Germen ex ovato subrotundum. Stylus filiformis, crassus, erectus, flammibus brevior. Stigma clavatum, apice bifidatuni.

PER. Capsula subrotunda, bisocularis, bivalvis.

SEM. plurima, minuta.

Ex Promontorio bonæ Spæ. Floret Julio & Augusto. Tabula illustrantur ramus florentem, auctaque pistillum & florem cum bractea sua triplyua.

BUDDEIA SALICIFOLIA.

Buddleia foliis linear lanceolatis acutis, panicula terminali convexa.

Truncus sexpedalis & ultra, teres, ex fusco cinereus, pollicem crassus, erectus, debilis, ab apice basi ramosus, nullo villo vestitus. Ramî juniores tetragoni, incani. Folia sunt opposita brevissime petiolata, anguste sive lineari-lanceolata, acuta, integerrima.

rima, ad oras magis immixte sabrevolata fubtus rugofa & albo tomentofa fupra atro-
virentia, venofa ad oculum nudam globra, ad armatum villis minutiffimis adular pru-
nae tecta longiora quadricornalia dimidiatque unam lata. Stipulae nullae. Panicula
trichotoma terminalis, ampla, deniffima, convexa duas rive unam longa divilio-
num pedunculis tetragonis nigris bracteola caduca quibusdam fuffulta. Flores nu-
merofiffimi, odorati plerique bracteola una altitate minutiffima fuffulti. Calyx tomen-
tofus nigras, ciliatus. Corollae tubus utrinque ruber & villofus. Laciniae albae. An-
therae flavae. Germen glabrum. Stigma luteum. Pericarpium ad maturitatem non per-
venit, fed manifefto efl biloculare, & videtur fore capsula.

CAU. Perianthium inferum, campanulatum, erectum, femiquadrifidum, laciniis femova-
tis, acutis.

COX. monopetala. Tubus erectus, calyce paulo longior. Laciniae quadrifidae, longitu-
dine tubi, laevibus oblongis, obtusis planis, patentiffimis.

STAM. Filamenta quatuor fubulata, erecta, curvata longiora. Antherae oblongae, di-
dymae, erectae.

PIST. Germen fubrotundum. Stylus biflorus crassus, erectus, longitudine tubi corollae.
Stigma capitatum, bifidum.

PAR. fubrotundum, biloculare.

SEM. plurima.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret Julio & Augusto. In tabula videntur ramulus
floreus & uincta flos & pilillum.

30.

WALLERIA ANGULATA.

Walleria foliis obtusis, ramis ramulisque angulatis.

In insula Mauritiâ culta ad viginti quinque pedum altitudinem atollitur, truncus
crassis crassitie infiftens. Inde translata juva in arbucula in hortum Caesareum, nunc sep-
tempedalis est, ramis raris patentibus & angulatis. Truncus pollicem crasso, erecto ful-
gineo, erecto limbo toto gibbato. Folia sunt breviffime petiolata oblonga obtusa in-
tegerima, coriacea nitida venis transversis obsolete vix notata, plus minus quinque
uncias longa, duas lata, nitetna, subopposita, terna & subquaterna. Panicula termina-
lis erecta, tres quatuorve uncias longa densa. Flores in ultimis pedunculis aggregati,
subsessiles, parvi, corollae ex viridi pallente, filamentis albis, antheris flavis, penan-
tino viridi, ad lentem hirtulo.

CAU. Perianthium inferum, monophyllum tubulosum ore quadridentato, obtuso,
erecto.

COX. monopetala tubulosa, calyce triplo longior, erecta ore quadridentato, obtuso,
erecto.

STAM. Filamenta quatuor (rarissime quinque) fubulata, ipsi basi corollae infixae, erectae,
corollam superantia aequalia. Antherae oblongae, utcumque.

PIST. Germen ovatum. Stylus conicus, fere longitudine corollae. Stigma simplex.

Ex India orientali. In caldario floret quotannis Majo, sed nullum adhuc florem
fertilem vidit. In tabula exhibetur ramus florens; & uincta pilillum calyx & corolla
cum filamentis.

ERNODEA LITTORALIS Swartz *prodr.* pag. 89. Jacq. *coll. bot.* 3. pag. 136.

Racemus littoralis repens foliis regularibus oblongis oppositis, floribus singularibus. *Brown. Jam. pag. 130.*

Thynoclea humilis, foliis acutis atrovirentibus. *Stoan. hist. Jam. 2. pag. 93. tab. 189. fig. 1. 2.*

Locis citatis descriptio consulatur. Per tales facile propagatur.

Crescit in insulis Bahamae & Jamaicae. In cultu floret apud nos Juame. Siftuntur summi caulis & flos scordium.

CISSUS TUBERCULATA.

Cissus foliis ternatis: foliolis sublaevibus, glabris, subserratis.

Ex seminebus enata quinto aetatis anno floruit, seu fructum necdum dedit caule pollicis crassitie, compresso, compressibili & elastico, ex fusco cinerascente, in ramos principes digitum & calamus crassos diviso tandem in numerosissimos ramos diffuso. Planta glabra, quotannis sexpedalis, sed hinc ad duorum pedum altitudinem ramos juniores omnes deperdit, rarissimasque foliis in caldario sempervirens. Rami juniores sunt teretes, penam columbinam crassi, toti omnes tuberculis minutis exasperati, virides vel sordide purpurascens. Folia altera teretia litoria exsiccatis & subariduli. Petiol. truncatus parce vel non ubertim teretis. Foliola acuta tenuia obiter & obscure serrata pedicellata, intermedia longiora, bi ex truncati lanceolata lateralibus ovatis, nisi essent in lateri anteriori abbreviata. Cui oppositifolia Pedunculi in ramulis terminalibus ramuli subcymosi, multiflori, ad tantam parte illisolia, cu divisiones minutissimis & vix conspicuis areolis minutis, superne coecineis. Involucrum nullum. Calyx & petala coecinea. Nectarium flavescens. Antherae ochroleucæ.

Cal. Perianthium monophyllum, inferum, semiglobosum, ore truncato integerrimum persistens.

Cor. Petala quatuor, lanceolata, tota reflexa cum apice inflexo acuta, calyce paulo longiora, educta.

Nectarium marginis erectus, germen cingens, dorso quadrifidus.

Stam. Filamenta quatuor sulcata, erecta, longitudine corollæ sulcus nectaris dorsibus recumbentia. Antherae ovatae, erectae.

Pist. Germen subrotundum, infra nectarium. Stylus crassus, brevis, erectus. Stigma simplex, obtusum.

Crescit in America torrida. In caldario floret Augusto. Siftuntur ramulus pendulus, & succus Bos.

CISSUS ACIDA.

Cissus foliis ternatis obverse ovatis glabris, carnosis, incilis. *Less. fist. pag. 58. Jacq. sel. amer. pict. pag. 16. Swartz. obs. pag. 49.*

Foliola triphylla scandens & claviculata, foliis crassis serratis. *Brown. Jam. pag. 147.*

Bryonia alba triphylla geminata foliis crassis acidis. *Stoan. hist. Jam. 1. pag. 253. tab. 147. fig. 5. 6.*

Bryonia 1-foliatum unicum, foliis succulentis crassis & crenatis. *Flux. alm.* pag. 1.

tab. 152. fig. 2.

Folium confusum. *Rumph. amb. vol. 3. pag. 450. tab. 166. fig. 2.*

Descriptio videatur apud autores laudatos.

Crescit in Jamaica, Domingo, Cartagena, in insulis Moluccis, & Ambona. In caldario floret apud nos, dum ad ipsas fenestras loco calidissimo ponitur, quas tunc scandendo raris suis investit.

34.

ECHINUM FRUTICOSUM.

Echinum caule fruticoso, caule, ramis folisque pilosis. *Leav. Syst.* pag. 189.

Echinum africanum frutescens, foliis pilosis. *Comm. hort. vol. 2. pag. 107. tab. 52.*

Buglossum africanum, echii folio, flore purpureo. *Flux. manu.* pag. 33. *tab. 321. fig. 7.*

Caulis fruticosus, bipedalis, teres, digitum crassus, luteus, erectiusculus. Rami adscendentes. Radix longa, atra, crassitie caulis. Folia sparsa, numerosa, sessilia, longe lanceolata, acuminata, integerrima, ciliata, utrinque pilis decumbentibus albida tota hispida, lutea cum albedine virentin nec tamen graeca, crassa, rigida, patula, longiora biuncialis. Flores sessiles, axillares, solitarii. Calycis cuspidi rigidi & pallide virentis foliola acuminata & erecta, quorum duo duplo maiora reliquis. Corolla caerulea calyce duplo longior, quoque striis elevatis notata, inaequalis, laciniis subrotundis & obtusis. Filamenta purpurea corollam longitudine fere aequant. Antherae caeruleae. Stylus albus. Semina nigricant.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret Junio & Julio, semina perficiens Augusto. Silicula frutes juncior cum ramis albis crassius.

35.

ECHINUM STRICTUM.

Echinum caule fruticoso, ramoso, stricto; foliis elongate lanceolatis, hirsutis, corollis subcampanulatis, filamentibus corollae longioribus. *Art. bot. vol. 1. pag. 186. Leav. Syst.* pag. 189.

Caulis fruticosus, bipedalis, strictus, erectus, teres, calamo crassior, fuscus, pilis rigidis albidis deorsumque flexis densissime hirsutus. Rami juniores, sola utrinque & ad oras, pinnula bractea & calycis similitudo obdidentur pilis, sed non sic reflexis. Pinnula sunt alterna longe lanceolata, utrinque acuta, integerrima, breviter petiolata, a duobus ad quatuor uncias longa. Pedunculi axillares, sessiliam spicam conjugatam sustinentes. Bractea ad singulos flores linear-lanceolatae, acutae, ciliatae, sessiles. Flores secundarii sessiles, densi, parvi. Calycis foliola linear-lanceolata, acuminata, fere ad basin creta, ciliata. Corolla subcampanulatae pallide carnea & calycem parum superantis tubus duplo longior laciniis subovatis & acutis, quarum tres inferiores maiores. Filamenta glabra alida, superne tubentia petalo longiora. Antherae oblongae, incumbentes, caeruleae cum striis atropurpureis. Stylus hirsutus filamentibus paulo longior. Semina ovata, acuta, ad basin truncata, angulata, dentata, nigra.

Crescit in rupibus insulae Teneriffae. Floret a Mayo ad Julium. Siliculae pars caulibus, corolla aerea, semina, idemque auctum.

IPOMOEA BONA NOX.

Ipomoea foliis cordatis acutis, caule mucicato, pedunculis trifloris, corollis laciniis rotundatis emarginatis cum mucrone

Ipomoea foliis cordatis acutis, integerrimis, caule aculeato, floribus ternis, corollis indivisis. *Lin. syst. pag. 304.*

Ipomoea sylvestris, foliis & floribus ampullatis, tubis florum subteretibus. *Brown. jam. pag. 55.*

Convolvulus maximus, caule spinulis obtuso obito. *Swartz. hist. jam. vol. 1. pag. 13. tab. 56. fig. 1.*

Convolvulus americanus, subrotundis foliis, cuculla spinolis. *Phoen. edis. pag. 115. tab. 276. fig. 3.*

Smilax aspera Indiarum occidentalis. *Bauh. pin. pag. 256.*

Caulis annuus, teres, basi fere digitum minimum crassus, ramosus volubilis hic illic unguibus vero inferne tuberculata mucicatis minor ut exasperatus duodecim-petalis. Radix ad folia ramosis mucicatis, caeterum glabra. Folia in nostris individuis caulina & caetera perpetua cordata inferne utrinque angulata acuta glabra quatuor vel quinque nervis longe petiolo subula quoadam longitudine, altera in ramosis autem qui ab fine Septembris & Octobri prodeunt, cordata & sine omni angulo haerentissima sunt. Pedunculi axillares solitarii teretes crassi plus minus fusculeales. Pediculi tripartiti crassi. Flores nocte expanduntur. Perianthia pentaphylli foliola inaequalia lanceolata aut ovata concava erecta, conniventia. Vria exteriora in caudam terminata filiformis & alveo acuto carinata duo interiora acuta membranacea & pellucida. Corolla monopetala, maxima, cujus tubus cylindricus, tres quatuorve unctis longis incurvatis, cum sulcato vixore albus superne amplius lobis expansis fere planis quadrimucialis diametro margine utrinque quinquelobo lobis rotundatis & emarginatis cum mucrone mucosus, qui est apex lobe quinquelobae & naevi viridulae, totius limbo nuncium percurrunt. Filamenta alba laevia pauli parum supernot anthera inflexa oblonga erecta & cum lanilla flavo-pallensibus Germano ovatum. Stylus filamentibus paulo longior. Stigma capitatum bilobum subrotundum, papillosum. Capsula biloculari in quolibet locamento fetiva duo cono. Synonymum horti maritimi a Linnæo aliisque caeterum cum Swartzio omni, cum non credam pertinere ad hanc plantam ob pedunculatos suos unifloros & aggregatos & quod nulla sit ibi de caulis asperitate mentio.

Crescit in insula Caribæis. In caetero floret Julio & Augusto. Siliatur ramus Borealis.

IPOMOEA TERNATA.

Ipomoea foliis ternatis, pedunculis unifloris

Tota glabra est. Radix tuberosa, difformis, pugnum crassa, elaeosera. Caulis plures, fruticosi, volubiles, teretes, calamus crassus, ramosi, decem-pedales & ultra, seniores nigrescentes, virentes exasperati, canerei, juveniores virides, soli obversi purpurascences, ob punctata exstantia asperiusculi. Folia sunt alterna, petiolata, ternata, petiolo erecto, lridiusculo, unam alteramve unctam longo; foliolla subcoriaceis, venosis, ob-

foliis repando-crenulatis, inferiorum foliorum lanceolatis, acutis & circiter binucleatis, superiorum oblongis, obtusis & trinucleatis. Pedunculi uniflori, axillares, solitarii. Superiora versus fœdem serratis crumiales, inferne purpureo-violacei deus gemulati & vindra. Cal. cis, succo glutinoso dura scatepus pentapetala & inflexa. Petala sunt obverse ovata, obtusa, vaide concava, coriacea, rigidula, nitida, inaequalia, fœdide & pallide virentia. Corolla campanulata, magna, patens, alba cum stella striata ochroleuca, umbi quinquifidi in medio subrotunda multumque emarginata. Filamenta subulata, barbata, ad unam tertiam petalo breviora, alba. Antheræ lineares, erectæ, ochroleucæ. Germen ovatum, glabrum, viride, basi cinctum glandula circulari & alba. Stigma capitatum, bilobum.

Patris nobis ignota est. In caldano floret Decembri. Similis ramulus cum folio molino inferiori fœditus.

38.

CEROPEGIA SAGITTATA.

Ceropegia floribus umbellatis; foliis cordato-sagittatis.

Ceropegia umbellata sessilibus, foliis sagittata. Linn. Sp. Pl. pag. 255. Linn. mant. pag. 2. 3.

Proter quinquepedalis, scandens, debilis. Caulis junior, rami, folia utrinque & ad oras, pedunculi bractearum & calycum brevibus pilis dense hirta sunt. Caulis callosus & ultra crassus, fuscus, suberoso-fulcatus. Rami virgati, teretes, longi, volubiles & vicinos scabices aut sese mutuo contingunt, alius recta quaquaversum protendit. Folia opposita, breviter petiolata, basi cordato-sagittata, lineæ ex oblongo angustata, acutula, integerrima, ad oras magis modeste revoluta, patentissima. Pedunculi communes lateriflori, solitarii, patentissimi, unam tertiam partem unciarum longi. Proprii umbellati, plus minus quinque brevissimi uniflori sustulsi bracteatis lanceolato-linearibus & acutis. Flores quadrilobos, calyce virente, corolla villosula & purpureorubra cum apicibus virentibus pretatio aridi, antheris pallida.

Cal. Perianthium pentapetalum, inferum fœditis unicolorata acuminata, patula.

Cor. monopetala, tubulosa, basi angustior, quinquecanaliculata, calyce duplo longior, supra basin ante cavitates duas instructa fasciculo piloso & inter cavitates glandula subrotunda, quinqueidentata, denticulis basi interiorum protrusa, dein erectis & apice connatis.

Nectarium lacus cylindricus, sulcatus, superne conicus & convexus, apice barbatus ad utrumque enim in quinque auribus canaliculatus exurgens infra apicem tuberculis quinque didymis usqueque nullis, raris utrinque in quinque lamellis longitudinalibus protuberantibus.

Stam. Filamenta decem, brevissima, pendula orta singula duo ex quolibet tuberculo connata connata. Antheræ lineares, obtusæ, longæ, pendulae ad utrumque latus lamellulae connatae.

Pist. Germina duo, oblongo-ovata, foris convexa, intus plana. Styli duo, filiformes, erecti, superne in unum connati, longitudine fere nectarii. Stigma capitatum, connatum, obtusum.

Ex Prophanitio hanc Sp. Pl. Floret in tepidario mensibus Novembri & Decembri; ætatem ægna sub die. In tabula affertur ramus florens, & aucta petalium integram, ejusdem longitudinalem secti pars intrinseca visa, nectarium quinquecanaliculatum integrum, ejusdem secti pars interna interior cum adjacentibus duobus flaminibus & tandem petalium cum flaminibus.

VARRONIA MONOSPERMA

Varronia foliis ovato-lanceolatis, spicis sphaerotundis, nece uniloculari.

Frutex erectus, duodecimpedalis, ramosus, totus scaber. Rami teretes, ex fusca virentes. Folia alterna, breviter petiolata, ovato-lanceolata, acuta, serrata, venosa, ferebim virentia, longiora quadriuncialis. Pedunculi communis in ramis laterales & terminales, biddi vel triiddi, plus minus uncinates. Flores modori, parvi, aggregatum infidus in summitatibus ramulorum pedunculis communibus formantes fructus sphaerotundis. Perianthium oblongum, quinqueidentatum, cristatum, rubrum, viride. Corolla campanulata, ferebim albida. Calyx duplo longior, erecta limbo inaequaliter multifidato. Filamenta plerumque sex in cultis nostris pluribus individuis, variis quinque, subulata tubo petali inserta. Anthera ovata, sulcata, erecta, albidis, longitudine circa 4. Germen exhaud latiore ovatum. Stylus filiformis, erectus, petalo brevior. Stigma quadrilobum, lacinis oblongis, rotundatis, planis, patulis. Drupa sphaerotunda, picea magnitudine, ruberrima, nitida, pulpa rubra. Nuc ovata, scaberrima, fusca, dura unilocularis, unica nucleo pressa.

Ex Caracis. In caldario foret totam astatem, fructusque fert maturos. Tabula exhibet ramosum. Ad radicem adhaeret caetera herba & pilillum.

CORDIA LAEVIS

Cordia foliis ovatis, repandis, utriusque lateribus.

Toto habitu tam Resilia Cordiae Sebeckense ut videretur egre distinguatur, tactu autem scillim, cum haec sit tota glaberrima, alia autem folia aspera gerat. Truncus arboris, teres, fuscescens, erectus, superne ramosus, quatuordecimpedalis, diametri hincialis. Folia sunt alterna ovata, acuta vel acuminata, repanda, crassula, venosa, septemnervia, subundulata, supra nitida, subtus glabra, majora novem uncias longa & quinque lata cum petiolo tereti & crassulo. Racemi ramosi breves, multiflori, in octo terminales, deum ob productum ramum laterales. Flores modori. Calyx tubulosus, glaber, viridis, ore erecto & inaequaliter scisso. Corolla infundibuliformis multo rugosa tubo calycem hinc superante, limbo scisso vel septemlobi lacinis tenuissimis, obtusis, patentissimis, simplicibus. Filamenta sex, subulata, erecta, fauci corollae inserta, nec albora. Anthera lucres, pallidae, incumbentes. Stylus filiformis, dichotomus erectus, longitudine florum. Stigmata obtusa.

Crescit ad Caracis. In caldario foret Septembris & Octobri. In tabula silius ramosus herbas.

EBRETIA LAXA

Ebretia ramis reclinantibus, paniculis laxis.

Arbuscula decempedalis, truncus tereti, pollicem & ultra crasso, glabro, fusco ramis reclinantibus. Folia in ramis junioribus viridibus alterna, sparsa, ovata, acuta vel obtusa, integerrima aut subrepanda, venosa, ad lentem in nervo medio utriusque & in

petiolo villosula, ceterum glabra, supra saturate virentia, patentissima, majora plus minus quatuor uncias longa cum petiolo tereti scaturienti. Paniculae subterminalis, multiflorae, laxae, glabrae amplicae, varie ramosae. Flores pedicellati, odore nullo praediti, etiam succo meliceo pleni. Calyx glaber viret. Corolla & filamenta albescent. Antherae sunt ochroleucae. Germena virentis basis glandulosa flavescit. An forte Subria Commerc. herb. cuius facit mentionem ill. Linnæus in encycl. vol. 1 pag. 397?

Cal. Perianthium monophyllum, inferum, erectum, semiquinquefidum, persistens, lacinus semiovatis, obtusis, ob-oras revolutis villis acutis.

Cor. monopetalum campanulatum, calyce duplo longior, limbi quatuordecim lobis ovatis obtusis reflexis, parvis.

Stam. Filamenta quinque, subulata, inserta basi corollae, erecta, limbo corollae paulo breviora. Antherae oblongae, erectae.

Pist. Germen subrotundum, obsolete quadrangulare. Stylus filiformis, longitudine flammulae, apice bulbosus. Stigmata capitata, convexula.

Crescit in insula Bourboniae. In caldario florae Juno & Julio. Siftuntur ramus florens, & aucta pillulum, corolla, ejusque pars explanata interna cum duobus latibus.

42.

SOLANUM RIGESCENS

Solanum caule acutissimo, suffruticoso, tereti, foliis sinuato-lobatis, aculeatis, adipertis pilis stellato-fasciculatis, lobis oppositis, rotundatis.

Totum rigidulum est. Caulis suffruticosus (nam hieme ramorum summitates apud nos pereunt), teres bipedalis, calanum & ultra crassus, ramosus, erectus, cinereus, villosulus, aculeis dense horridus. Folia sunt alterna, breviter petiolata, subovata, obtusa, utrinque aculeata, undulata, rigidula, virentia, varie sinuato-lobata, longiora uncialia, utrinque & ad oras per lentem obtusa pilis stellato-fasciculatis sparsisque, ad nervum nudum sola puncta alba referentibus, ceterum glabra, lobis oppositis & rotundatis, petiolo saepe aculeato. Aculei sunt subulati, longi, tecti, rigidi, pungentes, patentissimi, flavi, versus apicem fuscescentes, ad lucem pellucidi. Pedunculi oppositi foliis, ab unco ad res flores subsistentes, breves, cernui, pilis stellato-fasciculatis obtusi, saepius lacrimae, raro aculeati. Calyx viridis, similiter pilosus, modo intensus, modo aculeatus. Corollae purpureae & calyce multo longioris lacinae oblongae & acutulae. Antherae flavae. Bacca globosa, pilis magnitudine, glabra, cum virore nigricans. Semina numerosa, plana.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret sub die a Julio ad Septembrem, hieme in tepidario fructum periciens. Exhibetur caulis florentis pars summa. Ad latus ramulus fructescens.

43.

MACROCNEIUM SPECIOSUM

Macrocneium bracteis calycibus ovato-subrotundis, coloratis.

Arbuseula quinquepedalis, erecta; trunco tereti, digitum crasso, rimosulo, fusco, ramis potulis, calanum crassius. Folia in ramis junioribus opposita, lanceolata, superne saepeus satiora, utrinque acuta, integerrima, venosa, subtus rugulosa, & ad nervum venasque principes villosula, ad oras per lentem villis appressis ciliata, ceterum glabra,

Crescit sponte in Madagascar; incolis dicta *Yau-mongi*. Colitur in insula Mauritiis, a gallis vocata *Niglier de Madagascar* live *Mespilus madagascariensis*. In horti caldario floret quotannis Juas, Augusto vel Septembri. Fructum autem ad maturitatem nullum hucusque perduxit. Hinc ad istam alteram rami borealis pingentium cucurvi fructum matorem et unum matam una cum alic. In altero latere videntur nuclei duo et pulchrum.

45

BOLANDRA GRANDIFOLIA. Swartz. nec fuit. *Ann. bot. bot. 4. Swartz. prodr. pag. 42. At her. vol. 1. pag. 203.*

Quantumvis celeberrimus Swartz hanc speciem in actis borealis descripsit optime *Spitzbergen* hanc *adly* etc. *facit* tamen elegantia *hinc* plantae. Virique eum nomen *grati* memoria ut in hoc etiam opere de *descriptions* & *nomina* enumeratam esse exhibeam. Omnium iustissime in caldaria nostris vegetat, florit Martio & Aprilis quatuordecim, fructusque hinc maturos cultu *fructu* *secundum* *propagationem*. Caudex ex radice radice *planta* duodecimipedalis, basi fasciculatis diametri, teretes, glabelli, cinctel, erecti, debiles, scandentes, ramis viridibus, villis, longis, incrementu celeris. Folia sparsa versus extremitates ramulorum oblonga acuta integerrima ad oras leviter revoluta, utriusque villis, coriacea, tres quatuorve uncias longa, petioli donata brevibus *et* *foliis* villis. Pedunculi terminales, plerumque solitarii, uniloci, crassi, ad sentem villis, erecti. Flos maximus, subodoratus. Calyx & petalum foris minutissime villis *foliis* *sed* *inter* *venas* *hinc* *foris* *liberis* *in* *fructu* *quaque* *viridibus* *&* *lacinis* *purpurea* *laetitia*, inter vero flavescens cum striis fasciisque purpureis & limbo albo. Characteri fructificationis, a Swartzio dato, nihil habeo, quod addam. Sed apud nos fructus *etiam* *inter* *venas* *albus* *est*, saporis subdulcis & ingratis satius, odoris utique cucumeris & ingratis. Est hinc ovato-conica, acuta, styli ovario hinc persistente sed tamen ad levissimum *in* *decidua* *convoluta*, glabra, fere avi magnitudine, calyce illo circumdata, quadriloculari, ronsana cortice *carne* *breve* *nam* *quantum* *unciarum* *partem* *casto* *de* *separamento* *habentem* *brannaco*, tenero & grati, receptaculo *carne* *quod* *ex* *fundo* *hanc* *attolitur*, loculamenta fere implet ad apicem usque, a hinc parietibus undique liberum, tum & a *separamento*, quibuscum levissime *distaxat* *coherere* *in* *solo* *angulo* *ex* *isidem* *&* *cortice* *hinc* *casto* *videtur* *in* *loco* *extremo* *ambitu* *lemnibus* *derussione* *tertia* *quorum* *instituta* *implentur* *facem* *viscosissime* *dulcedinis* *mellem*. Semen oblonga fusca.

Crescit in Jamaica ad arborum truncos & siccas rupes. In caldario florit Martio & Aprilis. Disturitur in tabula ramum borealis portio corolla explanata utriusque *foliis*; fructus calyc. illo nullis; speciem transverse dissectus: & semen

46

BUTNERIA CATALPAEFOLIA.
In caetera tota incerta.

Frutex scandens, duodecimipedalis, ramis, erectis, totus incertus, sed vel ad *alio* *in* *aque* *latius* *minutissime* *villulatus* *alio* *per* *marginem* *quaque* *distaxat* *conspicitur*, truncus pollicem crasso tereti & fofolescente; ramis teretibus viridibusque. Folia alterna, cordata, cuspidata, integerrima, septemnervia, venis transversis reticulata, longiora *sempredata*, cum petiolo tereti & truncato. Petioli *in* *commissura* *axillares*, pauci, vel toti *in* *ipsa* *basi* *constat*, rarissime unicus, *in* *ordinate* *ramos*, nunquamquam subpaniculati, mul-

- libori plus minus petalorum longitudine. Flores inodori. Calycis foliola supra alba, subtus ex viridi pallentia. Petala alba cum macula infra collum subduplice purpurascente. Nectarium & filamenta alba. Antherae pallide flavae.
- Cal.** Perianthium profundissime quinquepartitum, foliis lanceolatis, acutis, patentissimis coloratis.
- Cor.** Petala quinque, calyce paulo longiora, ex ungue recurvato & in arcum adscendente subrotunda concava & erecta. Linea in collum angulata abeunt in bracteam lanceolato-acuminatam & erecto-patulam.
- Nectarium campanulati foliola quinque, subcuneiformia, concava, obtusissima erecta, dorso in gibbum conicum excurrentia.
- Stam.** Filamenta quinque, subulata, aerea lingua lateribus vixis duorum foliorum nectarium, superne libera & recurvata. Antherae didymae.
- Pist.** Germen superum, subrotundum, mucosatum. Stylus fuscatus crassus, brevissimus. Stigma capitatum, quinquefidum.
- Crescit ad Caracas. In caldario flores Augusto & Septembri. Exhibetur in abuta ramus Boecius, ad cujus ramos nuda adhaerent corolla, nectarium cum filamentis & pistillum.

MAPPIA RACEMOSA

In caldario flores Aprili & Mayo, tum etiam Octobri & Novembri copiose. Sed omnia mox decidunt flores, ut fructus maneat ignotus. Arbor sempervirens, tota globosa; truncus sex pedes alto, basi diametro fere unciali, erecto, cinereo-fusco. Rami teretes, subsessiles. Folia elliptica, acuminata, integerrima, nitida, ad ortum venarum insubolescentes. Folia elliptica, acuminata, integerrima, nitida, ad ortum venarum insubolescentes. Folia subrotunda minutis subtus concavo breviter petiolata, alterna, a tribus ad quinque uncias longa. Racemi axillares, composti, bracteales, bracteolis inferne natis, erectis. Flores brevissimis pedicellatis, fœdè parvis ex flavo virentes calyce nuptulo petalis externe totis hirtulis, interne tantum supra basin nudis. Filamenta & antherae ex viridi fordide flavent.

- Cal.** Perianthium monophyllum, inferum, unceolatum, acuto quinqueidentatum omnium maximum.
- Cor.** Petala quinque, oblonga, concava, patentissima, apice acuto antrorsum inflexo fornicata.
- Stam.** Filamenta quinque subulata, erectiuscula vel patula, fere longitudine corollae. Antherae oblongae, didymae, erectae.
- Pist.** Germen superum, ovatum, angustatum in Stylum brevem. Stigma capitatum, quinquefidum, obtusum.
- Solus flos, etiam fructu ignoto, videtur novum genus indicare, quod dixi in memoriam Marti Mappi, ob Hispanam plantarum altitatem posthumam bene merit.
- Patria ignoratur. Silivintor ramus florens, & auctus flos utrinque conspiciuntur.

Crescit ad Caracas & in Guiana. Floret estate. In tabula 48. folium mediocre & pars minima plantae cum spadicis necesse evolutis exhibentur. In tabula 49. suntque
 — plantae parte minima. Spadix evolutus borealis, & Spadix dissecta pars
 tenue spectanda. & Florum varieties, & spadicis obscissa. & Flus integer cum staminibus
 inclusa & solo styli apice emouente. / Flus post fecundationem peractam, quando
 hinc coccolis inferius erigitur totum & superne connivit. & Corollae lobum superius &
 tergo visum, cum necesse necesse folio superiori, cujus apex tridentatus est, in statu
 naturali autem ante connivit, ut dentes disparerent. / Spadix, radiatim flori pro
 dorso conspecta. / Eadem introfusa visa. & Auctus florum connumerum totus cum
 quinque sistem truncata, quorum anteriora ab invicem secedentia interstitium relin-
 quunt vacuum, quod occupatur a nectari foliolo inferiori. / Auctus gemma, sectum
 transversum, ut loculamenta spectari queant cum singulis seminibus etiam dissectis. & In
 centro columnae teres carnosae est, quae ad receptaculum usque pergit. / Pericarpium post
 tres hebdomadas infectum, quo tempore omnia abortiunt. Ex hoc exaruita patuit.
 pericarpium mutatam esse partem superiorem rubentem, in cujus fundo femina huc habet
 ex loco natam, ex utraque parte cum pericarpio

Observatio. Vera differt specie haec planta a Bihai tunc Vasculis coccois Plumierii, imprimis Ratura multo minore foliisque utrinque aculis, etiam Floris structura fortiter convenit. Confusionem in Heliconias induxit Linnaeus Bihai in Supplemento suo, quo priores auctores decepti fuerunt, in Horto kewensi an animadvertam. Hinc ut tollatur, describitur hic quoque Plumieri Illam plantam, quantum licet ex Plumieri descriptione manuscripta mea, hinc fructificatione, incompleta. Crescere hanc vidi in sylvis umbrosa montisque Martiani, ubi ab incolis *Halifer* vocatur, speciosissima si qua ista planta. Sex individua majores anno 1736 miseram in Europam, quo tempore in mari a maribus pluribus in Unere defunctis radicibus fuerunt, modo in Horto apud nos non existit. Synonyma quae hodie haec est

H. Heliconia (Bihai) foliis oblongis, spatibus navicularibus, patentibus, ...
Lin. Bot. bot. vol. 1. pag. 284

Medicaria (caribea, foliis basi & apice rotundatis; spatibus recto terminali, spatibus & ...
Richis, mollifloris. Linn. bot. vol. 1. pag. 406

Bihai simplicifoliae foliis, florum vasculis coccois. Plum. gen. 50

Bihai (Bihai) spadicis erecto, spatibus perspicacibus. Linn. spec. pl. pag. 1477. Aubl. g.

Boliver. Latet. h. vol. 3. pag. 37. cum figura spatibus omnium ineptissima

Tota quibus & modera est. Radix crassa, nodosa, sordidifera, foris ruga, intus
 alba pluribus crassisque fibris sparsa. Truncus ex foliorum vaginis multo involventibus
 crassis simplicibus foecibus, teres, firmus, crassitie crassitie, & quinque ad sex pedes altus
 una cum foliis duodecim pedibus & altior planta. Folia oblonga, utrinque obtusa &
 truncata, integerrima, venis nerviformibus a nervo medio versus paginas utraque
 parallelis simplicibusque percursa, nullatenus reticulata, sexpedalia, pedem lata, petiolo
 inflexo tereti, superne epinulato, firma, pollicem crasso, longoque. Scapus trans-
 versus, teres, coccois, in spadicem terminatus bipedalem, erectum, cui alternatim
 insident spatibus cymbiformes, conniventes, distichum, utrinque a quovis ad septem,
 bipedales & ultra, acutae, nitidissime coccois, aqua semper plenas. In singulis his

mentis orbis antherisque laevis. Peticularium sequitur carnosulam, triquetram, cernu-
lebens, trilobulata. Semina solitaria, oblonga, rugosa.

Heliconiam, quam celeberrimus Swartz in Observationibus suis botanicis pagina
96 sub titulo Heliconiae Bibas describit, puta, ad praecedentes non pertinere, sed no-
vam esse Heliconiam speciem, foliis utrinque angulatis ab Heliconia Bibas Plumieri, cui
folia sunt utraque sine obtusissima & rotundata, & ab Heliconia humilis ob staturam, &
spathae colorem ipsasque flores diversam. Hujus synonymiam pono sequentem

I. Heliconia lutescens.

Heliconia (Bibas) foliis spatheque radentibus, spathe distichis, cordatis, nectaris ven-
trifera, apice uribulo. Swartz, *obf. pag. 96.*

Musa spathe erecto, spathe rigidis amplexantibus, distiche & alternatim sitis. *Brown
jam. pag. 364.*

Musa humilior, foliis minutibus, nigrescentibus, fructu minuto erecto. *Sloan hist. jam.
vol. 2. pag. 147.*

Plumierus mentionem facit plantarum durarum Heliconiarum, quas mihi videre haud
contigit. Linnæus in Spectibus & Aubletus autumant, meras esse varietates Heliconiae
Bibas. In Mantissa vero Linnæus suspicatur, species forte plures esse, ab invicem distin-
guenda ab autoptis. Ad hanc quoque sententiam accedo. At vero de qua Heliconia
specie auctorem Linnæus hic loquatur, dum dicit plantam tripedalem, folia utraque
acuta spathe rubellas, & corollas croceas, ego non capio. Certe non talis est Heli-
conia Bibas Plumieri, nec est auct. Sic ergo

IV. Heliconia variegata.

Bibas amplissimis foliis, florum vasculis variegatis. *Plum. gen. pag. 51. Plum. mss. vol. 6,
tab. 63.*

V. Heliconia nigrescens

Bibas amplissimis foliis, florum vasculis subnigris. *Plum. g. n. pag. 50. Plum. mss. vol. 6, tab. 64.*

Hic notare debeo, Plumierum manifeste per vascula hic intelligere spathe compo-
nentes, nec fructum, uti crediderunt aliqui. Hinc arbitror, synonymum Bibas car-
nosae folio angulato & acuminato, florum vasculis angulis & coccineis quod Auble-
tus Heliconiam sive humilis subiecit absque nomine auctoris, fortitan esse Plumieri. Vidi in
America (locus exiit) Heliconiam statura humana cum spathe brevissimis utrinque cir-
citer tribus, forte etiam novam speciem; quae foret

VI. Heliconia flava.

VII. Forte planta a Meriano Turin. pag. & tab. 54 descripta, & delineata sub titulo Bala-
ria, novam aliam Heliconiam speciem exhibet

50.

ASCLEPIAS ARBORESCENS.

Asclepias fruticosa, ramis villosis; foliis subovatis.

Asclepias foliis revolutis, ovatis, caule fruticosa, subvillosa. *Linn. fr. pag. 299.*

Apocynum frutescens, laevis & undulatis foliis, floribus umbellatis, fructu gemino sul-
cato squamoso. *Burm. afr. pag. 32. tab. 13.*

Nota lactescit abunde. Coales ex eadem radice plures, fruticosa, humanam alti-

radicem superantes profertim crass, teretes erecti cuneis parvisque debiles. Ramus teretes, crassi, dense villosi, molles, virentes cum foliis purpureis. Folia sunt opposita, approxiamata, brevissime & crasse petiolata, ovato-oblonga, obtusula cum exiguo mucrone integerrima, utriusque glabra, subteriacra, aliquis saepe (nec omnia) in nobis partibus ovatis alius partibus undulatae perpetuo plana ad apex nec vel minutum per tota vena nec rugula per unum hinc inde. Petiolis ut communis interfoliatis teretes, villosi, crassuli, stylosculi. Umbella simpla, leniter rotans, lassa haeciculis linearibus & villis. Pedicelli villosi, mucosae. Flores fetiduli namque fructuram & magnitudinem hanc ad hanc Asclepiadis leucae. In India lanarum volumine primo exhibita. Petala lutea callosa & proprotioribus antea alba tota testata cum operculis nectaris. Nectaris foliis foetide lavescent, corniculis deficiuntur, hincque sic fides equo dulcissima plena, ut continuo hoc depluit. Vaginae nascuntur.

Crescit ad Praemontorium bonae Spei. Flores Mayo & Junio. Silantur rariore ferre, aetia sua & nectari cornicula.

§1

ARALIA ARBOREA

Aralia arborea foliis brevibus umbellae universalis radice sanguinali. *Lin. Sp. pag. 104. Arborescens pag. 104. Arborescens pag. 104.*

Aralia arborea foliis ovatis oblongo-ovatis umbellae laxe, radice rugulosa glandulis multatis. *Brown. Jam. pag. 129.*

Medera arbor, foliis hastatis. *Plum. ac. pag. 129. tab. 148.*

Tota glabra. Arbor a duodecim ad quindecim pedes alta, erecta, ramis fragilibus, fractis odoris pauci ingrati, laporia etiam ingrati. Folia ovata, acuminate, saepe etiam basi acuta & laxe lanceolato-ovata, obsolete serrulata, nonnunquam integerrima ferre, lobosinae, utriusque altissima, dorso pallidius virentia, sparsa, summa approxiamata ad hanc laxe. *Lin. Sp. pag. 104. Arborescens pag. 104. Arborescens pag. 104.* Tota a quatuor unius ad pedem longa petalis tereti, deorsum longitudine laxe sparsa rugosa tereti laxe. *Lin. Sp. pag. 104. Arborescens pag. 104. Arborescens pag. 104.* alternatim emittunt pedunculata laterales crassos, teretes, patentissimos, duobus (rarius uno) tuberculis glandulosis in secursu exasperatos, plus minus longis, & praeter haec utraque terminales ex eodem centro a tribus ad sex, plus minus sesquialterales, bracteas lissulas late sessilibus acutis oppositas & parvas terminales in umbellae simplici. *Lin. Sp. pag. 104. Arborescens pag. 104. Arborescens pag. 104.* involutum lissulatum & modo indentatum lissulatum receptaculum commune veluti pallosum, ex cuius centro pedicelli proprii egrediuntur a viginti quinque ad quadraginta, quadrilatera, in umbellam patentes, minoris. Flores parvi, cum laxe aliqua patentes, haec grise odorati. Antherae albae. Baccae laevae, pili magnitudinis.

CAL. Perianthium parvum, quinquecostatum acutum, superius.

COR. Petala quinque, ovata, acuta cum apice inflexo, primo die potentissima, alio sexa, dein decolora.

STAM. Filamenta quinque, subulata, erecta, petalis, paulo breviora. Antherae didymae, incumbentes.

PIST. Germen tuberculatum rotundum pentagonum inferum super calicem alioquin in verticem semiovatum & declivem in stylum quinquefidum brevissimum. Stigmata simplicia.

PER. Baccae lobotomae, quinquelocularis, coronata hyle & signatis.

SEM. solitaria aut gemina, compresso-plana, interna facie plana, externa convexa.

Crescit in Cuba, Jamaica, Caracas. In caldariis Boeri Jano & Julio, fructescit Angulo. Exhibentur in tabula pennis borealis, aucti flores & calyx cum germine pari necnon fructifera, semen, & auctus bacem apert.

32.

CRASSULA TURBITA.

Crassula foliis crassatis quadrilateris imbricatis ovato-oblongis, acutis, ciliatis. Thunb. prodr. pag. 33.

Radix perennans consistit floribus parvis crassis. Folia inferiora sunt cruciata, plura per se mutuo incumbentia, sessilia, distincta, patentissima, ex oblongo ovata duas uncias longa. Sublequa sunt successivo breviora, ovata, costata, magis distantia. Omnia crassa, utrinque glabra & ad lentem punctata, acuta, pilis albis longisque ciliata & ad apicem barbata, nullibi cartilaginea. Caulis annuus, teres, calamo crassior, glaber, ad folia articulatus, dilute virens, pedalis & ultra. Inflorescentia mentitur spicam elongatam & verticillatam nam flores aggregatim plures subsessiles, primumque septem, ex omnibus foliorum oppositorum superiorum axillis egrediuntur, & folia tantopere immittuntur magnitudine, ut metas bracteolae referant, unde spicae forma nascitur. Tum etiam floribus angusta bracteolae intercalantur, ovatae exteriores, lanceolatae interiores, glabrae, longitudine calycis. Flores parvi. Calyx crassus & glaber vires. Corolla est de paulo longior, pallida, ad apicem rubra. Filamenta, germina & nectaria squamis ex visibili pallent. Antherae flavent. Omnia ad characterem LIXIMANUM.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret in tepidario a Februario ad Junium. Sili-er tota planta borealis hinc inde cum flos auctas. Dein radix evadit multiceps, & plures vel caules producit.

33

MAERNIA GLABRATA

Marnaria foliis lanceolatis, acutis, mucro-ferratis; pedunculis hirsutis. Cassell. dif. pag. 325. tab. 300. fig. 1.

Hermannia glabrata. Linn. fl. pag. 411.

Caulis fruticosus, ramosus, diffusus, debilis, tripedalis, teres, ferrugineus, ad lentem hirtulus, calamus plus minus crassus, ramis longis, reclivatis, junioribus viridibus & hirtulis. Folia sunt alterna, breviter petiolata, angusta & elongate lanceolata, acutula, utrinque dentibus plus minus tribus, mucro-ferrata, fere muculosa, patentissima, per lentem ad nervi papillosa. Sic etiam utrinque tenet papillosa cum intermedio parte aggregatis. Stipulae lineari-lanceolatae, acutae, integerrimae, hirtulae. Pedunculi terminalis & oppositifolia biflori hirtuli; communis plus minus muculosa propria breviora & ad divisionem suffulti bracteola amplexicauli lata & mucosa, altero saepe multo praecorior. Flores cernui, adorsissimi. Calyx hirtus vires. Corolla est inter. Semina subsessile. Corolla in fructu connivens & emacrida capsulam includit.

LEM. Perianthium monocotylidum habet pentagonum petiolum, semiquinquefidum, utrinque muculosis, acutis, erectis.

LOB. Petala quinque, calyce fere duplo longiora, subovata, rotundata, usque costato muculosis, patula, mutuo incumbentia.

STR. Filamenta quinque habet breviter muculosa, filiformia circa medium incrassata in

discum lenticularem & ad oras ciliatum, erecta, longitudine germanis. Antheræ trifloræ didymæ, apice bifidæ, acuminatæ, erectæ, in comam conulescentes, superius lateraliter utrinque delincentes, villosulæ, inferiore utraque extremitate extrorsum incurvata & ad basin barbata.

Pist. Germen oblongum quinquefideatum, vilis stellato-fasciculatis villosum, obtusum, pilis capitis coronatum. Styli quinque, erecti, contigui, villosi, antheris longiores filiformis. Stigmata simplicia obtusa.

Pan. Capsula oblonga, obtusa quinquefidata ad femina torosa, hirta, quinquelocularis quinquevalvis.

Sem. in quolibet loculamento fere sex, reniformia, glabra.

Ex Promontorio bonæ Spel. Floret primo vere. Siliuntur caulis pars, folli superflua aucta, capsula in naturali magnitudine eademque aucta, tum aucta pistillum, tota gemmata, & filamentum.

54.

MAHERNIA INCISA.

Mahernia foliis punctatis incisâ pedunculis subulosis, caulis scabro.

Frutex ramulosus erectus terpedalis. Caulis digitum minimum crassus, fuscus, teres, ob pilos simplices fasciculatosque nec tamen vere stellatos, scaber. Tunc etiam ramuli qui ramotes sunt virides & aspidi. Folia sparsa, breviter pedunculata circuli peripheriæ lanceolata acuta, punctatis & acute incisâ, venosis. Similibus pilis utrinque & ad oras vestitis an una ad duas uncias longa. Sepala lanceolata lineares, integerrime, uterque, emissa, patula. Pediculi terminales & ex axillis folijs nonnunquam axillares, in plurimum laxis, rarius unilatis rufissimis trilocis erectiusculis, hinc pediculis brevibus & nutantibus. Flores penduli ferunt inodori. Calyx hirtus atet cum purpura. Petala alba flavescunt inarescendis. Capsula glabra coloris straminei. Semina lissa.

Ca. Perianthium fere ad basin quinquepartitum persistens lacinis lanceolatis, acutis, erectis.

Cor. Petala quinque, eadem forma obtusa, mutuo inclinantia erecta, apice mutua, ungue ob oras abruptis concavo, calyce duplo longiora.

Stam. Filamenta quinque quatuor comata, supra medium incrassata in discum ad latera productum imbricatum hirtumque dem filiformia erecta. Anthera trifloræ didymæ, apice bifidæ in comam conulescentes, hirtæ, inferiore utraque extremitate extrorsum incurvata ad apicem barbata.

Pist. Germen ovatum obtusum, quinquefidatum, pilis si latis fasciculatis obsitum. Styli quinque, comati, erecti, filamentis longiores. Stigmata simplicia, obtusa.

Ex Promontorio bonæ Spel. Floret a Junio ad Octobrium. Siliuntur pars caulis, & aucta gemmata pilis longis.

55.

BROMELIA GYSSANTIA.

Bromelia foliis crassis ignobilis mucronatis racemis composito, terminali bacca glabra.

Ex foliis laterali facile propagatur, nam in fructibus unquam huc usque semen matum obtinuit: & post hoc maturitas ipsa perit planta. Ante caulis eruptionem tam simili Anacardi est ut recte distinguatur a Bromelia Pinguis etiam vere diversa. Radix

membrana, ad latus subulifera. Folia numerosa, rigidissima, nec in ea venulose, ciliis spinosis incurvis viridibus cum apice ex fusco flavescente armata, facie viridia & nitida, dorso striata glabra & pallidiora, concava, & duos terque pedes longa. Caulis sesquipedalis & ultra, basi pollicem crassus, stricto erectus, teres, villis ferrugineis adspersus, inferne vestitus foliis alternis, priorum densibus, sed multo brevioribus, deinde abrens in racemum compositum pyramidatum densumque. Pedunculi inferiores racemose quatuor vel quinque flores breviter pedicellatos gerunt, bracteis ovato-acuminatis suffultis pedunculi subsequi gerunt flores pauciores, summi sunt maximi. Pedicelli sunt crassi & virides. Flores odorem fortem fragorum spurant. Calyx coriaceus, foris ad lentem puncta habet elevata, vixit cum oris albidis, in fretu inferne insertatur, haret, & superiorem fructus partem mentitur. Corolla sarvosa, crassa, rigida, lutea, & subtus in medio virrens. Filamenta albert. Anthera virent. Germen est glabrum & ad lentem punctatum. Stylus albet. Fructus odorem Ananæ habet, luteus, sua omni arore dulcissimus, nitidusque. Semen rugosula, tuerca.

Cal. Perianthium superius, tripartitum, erectum, persistens, lacinus ovata, acuta, concava ad oras tenuiter membranaeae & lacera-denticulatis.

Cor. Petala tria, spatulata, acutula, calyce triplo longiora, inferna erecta lateribusque mutuo incumbentia, superne patentissima.

Nervaturæ nullæ.

Stam. Filamenta sex, subulata, erecta, brevissima, orta ex ipsa basi petalorum. Anthera lineares, sagittatae, suberectae.

Pist. Germen inferum, turbinatum, uncinatum, obsolete triangulare. Stylus filiformis, trifidus, erectus, longitudine seminum. Stigma trifidum, lacinus subobovatus, undulatis, acutis, ad oras per pelos clavatos ciliatis.

P.R. Bases turbinatae, calycem corollaque marcidis coronata, trilocularis.

Sem. solitaria, ovata, acuta.

Crescit ad Caracas. In cædario flores April & Mayo, fructescit Junio & Julio. Nihilur planta florens cum truncatis plerisque foliis, que capere charta non poterat. Dein petalum cum ramone, fructus intuens, idcirco transverse sectus sed sterilis cum loculamentis maribus, in æris plerumque videt. Semen ex fructu sectis rar-Timo, quod germinat il, succus Syllæ cum Rignate.

HAEMANTHUS TIGRINUS.

Haemanthus folijs oblongis, ciliatis subtus maculatis scapo maculato, umbella coarctata.

Bulbus ovatus, squamosus, compressus, pugni magnitudinis, fordio albescens; squamis truncatis carnosæ, crassis albiculis umbricatis. Folia procedunt post scapum borentem; suntque duo, opposita, ex unecolito oblonga, obtusula, crassula, concava striatula ad lentem utrimque punctata ad oras quatuor lobibus ciliata caricrum glaberrima, inferne subtus macula ferruginea adspersa, novem vel decem uncias longa, quatuor uncia. Scapus ante folia, compressus firmus, erectus, sesquipedalis, rarius duplo crassior, pallide virrens punctisque & maculis sanguineis eleganter variegatus. involucri magni foliola sex novem, oblonga, obtusissima, integerrima, glabra, erecta, latitudine inæqualia fuscuncata, foris sanguinea, intus ex rubro pallida. Flores numerosi erecti glabri pedicellati. Corolla inferne alba superne pallide nuncata. Tubus hermsidicus, superus parumper ampliatas. Lacinae sex unecata, obtusa, superne concava, erectae, æquales, unecales. Filamenta subulata, erecta, corollam concoloria, eademque ad unam

tertiam longiore. Antheræ sunt Germen inferum. Stylus bifidus erectus, colore & longitudine filamentorum. Stigma obtusum flavescens. A foliorum usum nomen triviale dedit.

Ex Promontorio bonæ Spei. Floret Septembri. Siliantur scapus florens, plantæ tota post florescentiam, sicut scrobis, & circumferentia truncati sepe.

HAEMANTHUS COARCTATUS.

Haemanthus foliis lanceolatis, glabris, immaculatis, umbella roscetate-oblonga.

Totus glaber. Bulbus ex oblongo ovatus, squamosus, pugni magnitudine compressus (quatuor crassus), carnosus crancatus foridè albensibus margine tenuissimo fuliginèo macidoque circumdatus, diffractus, unbricatus. Folia prodeunt post scapum florentem duo vel tria elongate sublancoolata acutula integerrima utraque ad basin punctulata, frustula crassa coriacea, planiuscula utraque utriusque de unguicula erecta vel patula, sive pedalia. Saepè ad iatus scapi alia folia simul prodeunt parva & subrubentia quæ vero ultra non prolongantur. Sed sic perstant tandem marcescunt. Scapus ante folia, valde compressus, erectiusculus, ad folia lateralia, viridis cum punctis sanguineis, octo vel novem uncias longus. involucri magne foliola sive sex, oblonga obtusa parumper concava integerrima, erecta foridè sanguinea latitudine & sive unæqualia, fasciculata. Flores univocis, erecti, pedicellati, longitudine involucri. Germen oblongum. Cæterum exacte conveniunt cum floribus *Haemanthi* ignis.

Ex Promontorio bonæ Spei. Floret Novembri. In tabula habentur scapus florens, plantæ post florescentiam, sicut.

HAEMANTHUS QUADRIVALVIS.

Haemanthus foliis uliancolatis, crassis supra viridibus, subtus glabris involucri campanulato, quadrivalvi.

Bulbus squamosus, compresso planus, ultra duas uncias latus, basi fibris calose crassioribus radicatus foridè pallens, squamis diffractis, carnosus, oblongis truncatus, crassissimus, imbricatus, interioribus in bulbum oblongo-ovalium multo amplexantibus. Folia post florentem scapum prodeunt duo, opposita, elongate sublancoolata, acuta, integerrima, coriacea, striata, patentia, plana, novem circiter uncias longa & plus minus florescentiam usque, utraque utriusque ad basin pilis mollibus ciliata. Subtus glabra nitentia & inferne maculis sanguineis dense aspersa. supra v. infra sparsè hirsuta edque versus interiora rubra. Scapus ante folia, compressus, glaber, calamus crassus, foridè sanguineus, tres quatuorve uncias longus erectus. involucrium maximum tetraphyllum umbelliferum. foliis lanceolatis, acutula, integerrimis, inferis erectis, superis patentibus. Flores circiter viginti, involucri brevioris, breviter pedicellati, cum interjectis ramentis linearibus crassis eisdemque cum floribus longitudinis. Corolla superæ tubus albus, brevis, superæ in marginem se gibbosam de rubra crasse amplexus. Lacinae sex ungues obtusæ, concavae, erectæ, longæ, concinæ. Filamenta sex, subulata, erecta, corollam leviter superantia, orta ex fundo tubo corollæ. Antheræ oblongæ, usquebentes, flavæ. Germen abruptum triangulari, rotundum viride. Stylus subulatus erectus, filamentis longior. Stigma trifidum, acutum, rotundum.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret Septembri. Exhibentur planta florens, eadem
foliis post florescentiam, & floe.

59.

HAEMANTHUS ALBIFLOR.

Haemanthus foliis lanceolatis, ciliatis, scapo hirsuto, declinato.

Bulbus subrotundus, vix compressus, pollicem crassus, tunicatus. Folia pauca,
lanceolata, acutula, integerrima, crassa, superae ad ora ciliata, utrinque glabra &
punctata, subtilissime striatula, semipedalis, ab unica ad duas & ultra uncias lata, tunc
denum prodeuntia, quando scapus florescens incipit, primum erecta, dein procumbentia.
Scapus ad folia lateralis, compressatus, hirsutus, calamus crassus, declinatus, viridis,
rigidulus, plus minus triangulatis. Florum plurimum umbella erecta & densa. Involucri
tetraphylli foliola ovata, acuta, erecta, glabra, alba cum striis viridibus, fere unciat-
la, foribus breviora, duo opposita expansa alia duo conniventissima, hinc compressa
& carinata. Pedunculis brevissimis, teretibus, glabris, virides, cum interjectis ramentis
lineariibus & albis. Corolla, filamenta & stylus albi. Antherae flavent. Germen lu-
tidum viret. Baccæ pisu major, nitida, muricata. Semina alba, glabra.

Cal. Involucrum tetraphyllum, ut supra.

Cor. monopetala, supera, erecta. Tubus brevis, teres, scissilicatus. Laminae sexdi la-
ciae lineares, obtusae, concavae, aequales.

Stam. Filamenta sex, filiformia, erecta, petalo longiora, inserta summo tubo corollae
Antherae oblongae, incumbentes.

Pist. Germen inferum, teres, obsolete triquetrum. Stylus longitudine & figura filamen-
torum. Stigma simplex.

Per. Baccæ subrotunda, trilocularis.

SEM. solitaria.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret Octobri & Novembri. Fructescit Februario
& Martio. In tabula videntur scapus florens, planta fructescens, floe & semen.

60.

HAEMANTHUS LANCEIFOLIUS.

*Haemanthus foliis longe lanceolatis, retrosum ciliatis, scapo glabro, umbella fastigiata,
involucro duplo longiore.*

Bulbus ovatus, compressus, squamis dilatis, foris fuscus, juglandis magnitudine.
Folia post florentem scapum duo rarius tria elongate lanceolata, acuta, integerrima,
subrosacea utrinque glabra lineata & ad internem punctata ad ora pilis recurvatis denue
ciliata, facie profunde & subius pallide virentia, plerumque prostrata, rarius erectius-
cula, plus minus semipedem longa, duasque uncias lata. Scapus ante folia, compres-
sus ut fere antherae glaber, erectiusculus, duas lineas latus, umbella fastigiata florum
plus minus septem terminatus. Spatha glabra, purpurascens. Pedicelli graciles, glabri,
erecti, virides, semunciales. Corolla alba, subius roseo colore leviter tincta. Filamen-
ta albi. Antherae luteae. Germen purpurascit. Stylus albus, superne rubens.

Cal. Spatha quadrivalvis, valvulis lanceolatis, acutis, concavis, erectis, inaequalibus
Cox monopetala, profunde separtita, supera lacunis linearibus, obtusis, pauciper
concavis, aequalibus, potentissimis, tribus alternis apice callosis.

STAM. Filamenta sex, subulata, erecta, corollam superantis, tria altera breviora. Antherae oblongae, incumbentes.

PIST. Germen oblongum, obsolete triquetrum inferum. Stylus subulatus, erectus, filamentis brevior. Stigma simplex, acutum.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret Septembri. Tabula 1111 scapus florentem & bulbum soliosum.

HAEMANTHUS PUMILIO.

Haemanthus foliis linearis-lanceolatis, glabris, falcatis, umbella pauciflora.

Totus glaber. Bulbus ovatus, compressus, squamosus, avellana major, squamis carinatis, crassis, distichis. Folia post florescentiam prodeunt duo, & adolefcunt dnum Decembri, linearis-lanceolata, acutius, integerrima falcata, crassius, erectiuscula, virentia, inferae subtus paucis maculis ferrugineis adspersa, quatuor vel quinque uncias longa, & totidem lineas lata. Scapus lateralis, plus minus biuncialis. Flores in umbella quatuor vel quinque. Stylus totus albus. Reliqua omnia admodum conveniunt cum *Haemantillo lanceifolio* sic, ut vix distingui possint.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret Augusto & Septembri. Siftuntur scapus florens, & bulbum soliosum.

ANARYLLIS ELATA.

Anaryllis spathe subtrilora pediculis floribusque erectis limbo campanulato, erecto, fauce glabra.

Tota glabra est. Bulbus ovatus, tumentosus, foris fuscescens, plus minus diametri duarum unciarum. Folia fere quatuor, lanceolato-linearia obtusius, integerrima inferae erecta purpurea & canaliculata, superae plana & patula, crassius, coriacea, sesquipedalia. Scapus centralis, sic ut unum folium habeat ex uno latere, tria ex adverso, basi fere digitum minimum crassius, teres, levissime compressus, fistulosus, erectiusculus, foliis paulo altior, cum fauce amaricante. Flores plerumque terni, umbellati, inodori fere erecti, quatuor uncias longi, speciosi. Pediculi dimidium vel ad summum unciam longi, semiteretes, erecti, virides. Spatha bivalvis, erecta, acuta, striata, fere biuncialis, ferdide & pallide purpurascens; valvulis lanceolatis, concavis. Ramenta pedunculis interprimuntur. Corollae tubus triquetrus, brevis ex purpureo pallens, paulatim in faucem glaberrimam dilatatur campanulatus & utrinque saturate canabarinatus. Labii sex illi & ampli lacinae sunt plane patulae & fauce concolores, quarum tres anteriores paulo angustiores lanceolatae & obtusulae, tres posteriores obverse ovatae & mucronatae. Stamina proportionem & directionem aequalia. Filamenta sex, subulata, per totum corollae tubum & faucem ad aristas usque adnata in orbem patula corolla paulo breviora infera alba superae canabarina. Antherae oblongae incumbentes, obtusae, flavescens cum polline lateo. Germen inferum, oblongum, triquetrum, flavum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine corollae, colore filamentorum, declinatus. Stigma subcapitatum, bilobum, albidum. Faux infra lacinas in pulvinar pallidius cum media linea saturatius tincta per totam longitudinem interne attollitur.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret Julio. In tabula 1111 scapus florens integer & portio corollae interae spectatur.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret Septembri & Octobri; fructu aut Novembri
Effluuntur scapus florans, bulbos solutus, capsula & semen.

AMARYLLIS MARGINATA

Amaryllis spatha multiloba; corollae potentissima & apice reflexa; geminibus et
foliis sublinguiformibus, prostratis, cinctis margine colorato & versus apicem un-
dentata

Tota glabra. Bulbus ovatus, tunicatus, duas uncias longus, tunicis exterioribus
fere emarcidis & laceris, fibris ex basi emittens albidis sesquipedales & colorem cras-
sus. Folia planta jam florante prodeunt, sub finem Novembris demum adulta, ut pluri-
mum quatuor, disticha utrinque duo, elongate oblonga, obtusula, plura, coriaceo
minus novem uncias longi & duas lata, tota teretibus incumbens, lobis striata, supra si-
mularissime virentia & manifeste pubescentia, integerrima, cincta margine rubro & versus
apicem undulato, ut hic videntur solum crenulatum. Scapus ante folia, lateralis, valde
compressus, calamo ferme duplo crassior, sesquipedalis, erectus, tandem ob florum pen-
dulos leviter reclinatus, ex purpureo sordide viridescens. Umbellae terminatae, convexatae,
quatuor et quinquaginta articulis in se imbricatae. Spatha lateraliter a basi oblonge
multiloba. Corollae lobis rubris & rubris, lobis magis dilatatis, tubus brevissimus & erectus
lacinae lanceolatae, acutae, subaequales, obsolete undulatae, fere totae potentissimae cum
apice reflexae. Filamenta breviora, apice reflexa, stylo breviora, lanceolata, data
paulo longiora, tria aliter paulo breviora reliqua. Antherae lineares, incumbentes,
subdivisa cum polline albo. Germen inferum, triquetrum, viride. Stylus filiformis,
erectus, corollae cinctus. Capsula ovata, profunde trifurcata, globosa, ad maturitatem non perveni-
ens.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Septembri & Octobri. Exhibentur
scapus florans & bulbos solutus.

AMARYLLIS SARNIENSIS

Amaryllis spatha multiloba; corollae potentissima, apice reflexa, geminibus et
foliis, capsula longioribus; foliis epilobiformibus-linearibus

Plantam hic describo ex Promontorio bonae Spei, quam ab Amaryllide Sarniensi ob
tantam similitudinem separare non audeo. Floribus variat saturate sanguinea & pallidius
robentibus. Tota glabra est. Bulbus ex subrotundo ovatus, tunicatus, foris luscus, ex-
magnitudine. Folia plura, sublinearia, obtusula, leviter canaliculata, integerrima. Stabi-
le a utrinque lanceolata vixit inferior erecta, superior imbricata sesquipedalis plus minus
dimidiam unciam lata. Scapus non cum foliis, ad huc lateralis, compressus, erectus,
foliorum altitudine. Flores umbellati, plus minus octo, erecti inodori. Spatha lateral-
iter a basi purpureo rubra multiloba, lobis magis dilatatis, tubus brevissimus & erectus
columbinum crassi, subangulati, fere sesquipedales. Petala utrinque concoloria, rubra,
potentissima cum extremitatibus reflexis, lineari lanceolata, acuta, saepe saepe medium

spiraliter revoluta fescunciatia, ad basin usque ab invicem liberata, linguibus cum ha-
 bus filameptorum connatis, & cum hac basi monadrychia sint hunc etiam ipsa sic inter se
 connata. Filamenta erecta corollam superantia, cum caudicibus. Anthera oblonga,
 versatiles atroviolaceae. Stylus caudicis & paulo longior. Stigma trifidum, altitudinem
 minutum.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret Septembri & Octobri. Similiter tota planta
 borena.

67

AMARYLLIS FLEXUOSA.

Amaryllis spatha multiflora, petalis patentibus, infimo divaricato, foliis linearibus,
 punctatis.

Tota glabra. Bulbus subrotundus, lanucatus, mucis juglandis fere major, foris fus-
 cus. Folia prodeunt post scapum florentem, plura, linearia, acutula, integerrima, pla-
 niuscula vel leviter emarginata, utrinque nervulis minutissimis punctata, erectiuscula,
 plus minus pedalis & femunciam lata. Scapus ad folia lateralis, teres, vix calicem
 crassius superne parumper compressus, erectus, simplex. Crescipetalis. Flores umbel-
 lati plus minus feni, inodori, fescunciam longi suffulti pediculis erectiusculis, huius-
 modalibus & erectis vel patulis, cum interjectis ramentis filiformibus. Spatha bivalvis,
 valvulis unicolorato-acuminatis, striatulis, rubellis, fescuncialibus, reflexis brevi emar-
 cidis. Petala sex, ipsa basi levissime connata cum tubo fere nullo, lanceolata unguis
 acuta, pallide carnea, percursa fascis media longitudinali rosea, quae in facie ad medietate
 usque pertingit, in dorso interna ad apicem usque ascendit, inferne erectiuscula &
 plana demum patentissima parumper undulata & nigra minusve spiritaliter inflexa, quinque-
 sursum versa, sextum prioribus oppositum & declinatum. Genitalia omnia declinata &
 superne adscendentia. Filamenta subulata, petalis breviora, alba. Antherae oblongae,
 incumbentes, purpureo-carnae cum polline sulphureo. Germen inferum, subrotundum
 triquetrum. Stylus filiformis, corollae longitudine, roseus. Stigma trifidum. Quam ma-
 xime affinis *Amaryllidi undulatae*, sed constanter simul diversa.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret Septembri & Octobri. Tabula exhibet totam
 plantam florentem, & bulbi partem cum foliis.

68.

AMARYLLIS RADULA.

Amaryllis spatha multiflora, petalis patentissimis, infimo divaricato foliis facie & ad
 oras muricato aspersis, prostrata.

Tota saepe praedita amaro. Bulbus subrotundus, lanucatus, foris fuscus, ovellans
 major. Folia post emersum scapum duo, opposita, prostrata tota, oblonga, obtusa
 crassa, subtus lineata nitida pallideque virentia. supra & ad oras saepe viridia & dente
 muricato-aspera plus minus tres unelas longa & fescunciam lata. Folium plerumque
 idest tertium sub altero ex prioribus, unelicale & totum glabrum. Scapus unus alterve
 valde compressus ut fere anceps erectus, purpurascens, duas vix ex unguis altus. Flo-
 res umbellati, plus minus quatuor, inodori, pediculis angulatis, erectiusculis vel patulis,
 fescuncialibus, sordide purpurascensibus, cum interjectis ramentis brevissimis. Spatha
 bivalvis, valvulis ovatis, obtulis, patulis, cum suffusa purpura virentibus, femuncialibus.

Petala sex, distincta nec connata, supra basin lateribus mutuo incumbentia, linearilanceolata, acuta, patula, carnea quorum quinque dimidiam floris arcum occupant, sextum declinatam his oppositur. Filamenta sex, subulata, declinata, petalo infimo incumbentia, supra nectarium abscedentia, alba, longitudine corollae. Antherae lineares, incumbentes, fuscae. Germen inferum, subrotundum, triquetrum, viride. Stylus filiformis, albus, basi & longitudine staminum. Stigma brevissime trifidum.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret Augusto & Septembri. In tabula suntur scapi florentes, & bulbos foliosus.

AMARYLLIS HUMILIS.

Amaryllis scapis paucifloris, petalis patentibus, infimo divaricato, foliis linearibus, obtusis, planis.

Tota glabra. Bulbus ex ovato oblongus tunicatus, umbilicus. Folia post scapum florescentem prodeunt a bulbis ad quinque, necnon, obtusa, plana integerrima, erecta vel patula, a quatuor ad sex uncias longa, res quatuorve lineas lata, crassula viridula. Scapus caeteris ad folia teretiusculus, erectus, variis semipedalis, pennam columbinam crassus. Flores tria quatuorve umbellati spatia bivalvis variis lanceolatis, acutis, erectis pediculis longitudinalibus pedunculorum. Hi sunt caeteris erecti uncinati, cum ramulis interspersis filiformibus rosatis. Corolla monopetala sed vere ad usque basin sexpartita superis, rotata vel tuba, patentissima tota, laciniis linearilanceolatis, acutis, superis undulatis, apice reflexis uncinis longioribus, ad basem per lucide punctatis, quinque superioribus inflexionibus sexta tenuior & uncinatum profusa. Genitalia declinata lacunae petalae implent incumbentia, apice adscendentia breviora corona, rubra. Antherae oblongae, incumbentes, atroviola cum polline flavo. Germen subrotundum triquetrum. Stigma cordatum reflexum trifidum. Capsula subrotunda triloba trunculari trilocari. Semina subrotunda praesensque solitaria.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Septembri & Octobri. Exhibentur scapi florentes & tota planta frutescens cum ematidis floribus.

AMARYLLIS STRIATA.

Amaryllis spatha multilora, corollis campanulatis, aequalibus apice reflexis. Foliis subovatis, dorso striatis.

Tota glabra. Bulbus ex ovato subrotundus, juglandis magnitudine, tunicatus foris fuscus, variter striatus. Folia plerumque tria, subovata, obtusa, integerrima, vix semipedalia, dens cum dimidia uncias lata, crassula, nitida, ad oras rubentia, plana erectissima vel patula, sine saturate venis & subtiliter macula, dorso ex flavo venis & dense striata. Scapus ante folia, calamus crassus, valde compressus, erectus, fuscide virescens cum suffusa purpura semipedem altus spatia bivalvis plus quam uncinis subcoriacea erecto-patula, acutula colore scapi, ovata altera ovata cum oris anteriorum plicatis altera oblonga cum oris planis. Flores umbellati, inodori, tubulantes, plus minus duodeni mutuo succedentes. Pedunculi erecti, diversae longitudinis, longiores circumscissae, pennam columbinam crassae, colore scapi, cum interspersa ramulis filiformibus, in fructu elongati. Petali lacunae basi tantum levissime connatae, li-

neari-lanceolatae, acutae, paulae, saepe reflexae, subaequales, albidae rosaeque. Filamenta declinata, superne ascendentia, rufae, fere longitudine corollae. Antherae oblongae, incumbentes, atropurpureae. Germen turbinatum, triquetrum. Stylus filiformis & colore filamentorum, quibus paulo longior. Stigma trifidum, obtusum. Capsula turbinata, retusa, alata-triquetra, coloris straminei, uncelis, trilocularis, trivalvis. Semina pauca, ovata, teretia, acuta, virentia, acuo uvae figuram & magnitudinem similia.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret Septembri, fructus maturescunt Octobri. Si-
lucitur scapus florens, bulbis solisofus, capsula, seneca.

71.

AMARYLLIS STELLARIS.

Amaryllis spatha multiflora, petalis patentissimis, tribus alternis infra apicem barbatis.

Tota glabra. Bulbus ovato-subrotundus, tunicatus, nucis juglandis fere magnitudine, foris ex fusco cinereus. Folia ab unico ad tria florente jam planta prodeunt, linearia, ventula integerrima, planiuscula, ad remem striatula, erecta, tandem quinque uncias longa & duas lineas lata. Scapus ad folia lateralis, teres, gracilis, erectiusculus, basi purpurascens, ceterum virens, plus minus triuncialis. Umbella terminalis, subglobosa multiflora. Spatha bivalvis valvula lineari-lanceolata, acuminata, purpurascens, erectiusculus, uncialibus. Pedunculi sesunciales, teretes, virens, encelsculi. Flores nodari, successive expansi. Petala in alia univialis rubra, in alia tantum carnea, semper cum linea media inferius saturatius tincta. Filamenta colorem corollae habent. Antherae purpureae. Germen viride. Stylus albus vel rubescens.

CAU. Spatha bivalvis.

COR. Petala sex, oblonga, obtusula, concava, basi erecta, ceterum patentissima, tria alterna ad apicem serrulato-callofala, & ad remem infra apicem barbata, omnia basi inter se & cum filamentis in unam tubum brevem connata.

STAM. Filamenta sex, subulata ex basi intiore & compressula, petalis breviora, longitudine subaequalia, erecta, post pollinis explosionem reflexa, tria alterna latera & praecocora. Antherae oblonga, erectae.

PIST. Germen inferum, subrotundum, trifidum. Stylus filiformis, trifidus, erectus, filamentis brevior. Stigma trifidum, patentissimum, hirsutulum.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret Octobri & Novembri. In tabula repraesentatur duo plantae florales, auctus illos cum descripta petali parte, & folia adulta.

72.

AMARYLLIS CRUSPA.

Amaryllis spatha pauciflora; petalis patentissimis, crispis, foliis illicibus, angustissimis.

Tota glabra. Bulbus ovato-subrotundus, tunicatus, fere uncialis diametri, foris fuscus. Folia duo, paulo post scapum prodeunt, linearia, acutula, leviter canaliculata, virentia cum basi & apice purpureis, in primo ortu erecta, dein reclinata, floccida, angusta, semipedalia. Scapus ad folia lateralis, tenuiter, erectus, basi purpurascens, firmus, gracilis, foliis brevior, umbella pauciflora & fastigata terminatus. Spatha bivalvis, valvula lanceolata, acuminata, opposita, purpurascens, uncialibus, line-

lis, erectis. Pedunculi ut plurimum quatuor, glabrescunt, spathis paulo longiores, virides, cum ramulis brevibus interpositis. Flores unodori, diametri fere novem linearum. Petala lanceolata, obtusius, crispis, patentissimis, intus alba cum basi purpurea, subtus magis purpurea, alterna paulo angustiora, ceterum equalia. Filamenta subulata, aequalia, patentissima, petalis breviora, basi rubra, superne alba. Antherae nigricant. Germen inferum, subrotundum, triquetrum, atrovirens, nitidum. Stylus crassus, trifidus, erectus, rarer, longitudine florum. Stigma trifidum, hirsutum.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Novembri & Decembri. Exhibet tabula plantam florentem, & folia.

AMARYLLIS AJRUA

Amaryllis spatha multiflora, floribus pedicellatis, fere ad basin usque sexpartita, genitalibus declinatis, ramulis lanceolatis.

Amaryllis floribus pedicellatis, erectisculis, corolla infundibuliformi-clavata, subhexa-petalis, laciniis linearibus lanceolatis, genitalibus rectis, foliis linearibus, erectis, canaliculatis margine reflexo glabro *Art. her. vol. pag. 49.*

Tota glabra. Bulbus tunicatus, subrotundus, foris fuliginosus, fere pugni magnitudine. Folia plura, post seipsum florentem successisse prodeuntia, linearia, acuta, intergermina, striatula, nervo medio subtus protuberante, inferne carinata, superne plana, erecta, supracne plus minus reclinata, sesquipedalia, fere unciarum lata. Scapus subtres, basi pollicem crassus, erectus, foliis plerumque altior. Spatha bivalvis, marcescens, fuscolina, pedicellis longior, acuta, patentissima. Pedicelli a quinque ad decem, inaequales, longiores uncales, erecti & patuli, calicem fere crassi. Inter hos ramuli lanceolati, acuti, membranacei, longitudine inaequalia. Corolla infundibuliformis lutea, tripartita & ultra, tubo trigono, brevi, limbi laciniis linearibus lanceolatis, acutis, apice incrassatis, reflexo-potentissimis. Genitalia declinata. Filamenta subulata, pallide flava, corollam fere superantia, alterna paulo breviora. Antherae oblongae, incumbentes flaxe. Germen ovatum, obtuse trigonum inferum. Stylus bifidus, filamentis paulo longior, his concolor. Stigma trifidum, rubrum.

Crescit in China. Floret aetate. Siftitur tota planta floribus foliumque adultum.

AMARYLLIS ORIENTALIS

Amaryllis spatha multiflora, corollis inaequalibus, foliis linguiformibus, glabris, dilatache prostratis. *Lin. syst. pag. 502.*

Narcissus indicus flore lilaceo sphaericus. *Ferr. cult. pag. 27. tab. 131. 132. et 133.*

Narcissus indicus orientalis. *Saert. flor. tab. 31. fig. 1.*

Lilium africanum sphaericum, floribus plurimicis majoribus, bulbo rotundo. *Herm. hort. pag. 374.*

Lunularculus indicus maximus sphaericus, floribus plurimis rubris lilaceis. *Morr. hist. vol. 2. pag. 368. sect. 4. tab. 10. fig. 33.*

Petasvigia. *Hist.*

Tota glabra. Bulbus ex subrotundo ovatus, tunicatus, foris luscus, fibris albidis

CYRTANTHUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS.

Cyrtanthus foliis subcanaliculatis, rectis.

Cyrtanthus foliis obtuse carinatis, rectis floribus cernuis. *At. her. vol. 1 pag. 414.*

Craun foliis linearibus, obtusis, corollis cylindricis laciniis alternis interglanulosis.

Leon. Syst. pag. 319. Thunb. prodr. pag. 39.

Totus glaber. Bulbus longe ovatus, duas uncias longus, diametri aequalis, tunicatus, foris fuscus. Folia in planta non florente juni Augusto prodeunt in florente autem demum post scapum. Sicut haec duo rarius unicum linearis-lanceolata, obtusula, parumper canaliculata, integerrima non obliqua erit uscula, firmula, ad lentem nitiditate striatula plus minus quadrinerviata ex petiolo tubello orta. Scapus compressulus atropurpureus tere glauco affusus erectus frimpridatis, calathum erectum. Umbra terminalis florum a tribus ad sex. Spatha linguata, fuscocanalis. Pedunculi teretes, inaequales, longiores uncales erecti atropurpurei cum interjectis ramentis linguatis. Flores inodori tibi sturate minutis-ecornes, sem binauales, pitula, cernuis. Filamenta cubra. Superne alba. Anthera flava. Germen lucidum, purpureo-asperum. Stylus corollae roseolor.

Cal. Spatha bivalvis, valvulis acuminatis, erectis.

Cor. monophylla supera. Tubus corollae incurvus sulcatus, unguis. Limbi frigiditate lacinae oblongae, obtusae, pitulae, tres alternae ad apicem parvo mucrone acute.

Stam. Filamenta sex bisferma ex fundo sub corollae orta, ascendenti apice antrosum incurvata corolla paulo breviora. Antherae oblongae incumbentes.

Pis. Germen oblongum triquetrum tale cum Stylus figura & situ laminarum. Sigmoidis sulciformis.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret a Decembri ad Februarium. In tabula filuntur planta florens, & folia adulta.

→→

VELTHEIMIA GLAUCA.

Veltheimia foliis glaucis.

Aletris glauca. At. her. vol. 1. pag. 463.

Tota glabra est. Bulbus ex oblongo ovatus unicus tere cernuis foris fuscus, diametri binaucis tres uncias & ultra longus interpe incrassatus in ducum ampliore, carnosum fuscum & basi ruscata planum, ex cuius circumferentia egrediuntur cum fibra crassa alba, cum nova bulbillosum folioles. Folia radicata plura lanceolato-oblonga acuta vel obtusa cum parvo mucrone unicus, integerrima glauca erectuscula, basi vaginantis & mutuo unplexantia plus minus octo uncias longa, modo tota tere plana modo parum undulata, modo magis undulata quam ipia suba subsequens. Scapus centratis teres calamo duplo crassior, folia longior, erectus, maculis purpureo-nivis adhaerens cernuis ut piram dentam erectam oblongam & tres quatuorve unicus longam. Pedicelli unilori breves cernuis rubri. Bractearum gemmae lanceolatae, acute altera longitudine pedicelli, altera duplo longior. Flores penduli unicus. Catidula. Corolla ex carneo magis mucrone rubra. Antherae ex flavo viridi cum pitula flava. Capsula pullet. Semina nigrescent. In rursificatione, ut in sequente sulbi figura & colorum colore distinguitur a *Veltheimia viridifolia*.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret Octobri & Novembri, frutescit Februarii.
Sistitur tota planta florens cum corolla longitudinaliter bifida.

78.

VELTHEIMIA VIRIDIFOLIA.

Veltheimia foliis viridibus.

Veltheimia undulata. *Blinch. meth. pag. 631.*

Veltheimia. *Gleditsch. act. berl. 1769. Med. fam. al. pag. 98.*

Aetris cupensis. *Linn. syst. pag. 336. Bot. suec. vol. 1. pag. 469. Mart. act. suec. 1770. pag. 256. tab. 5.*

Tota glabra est. Bulbus jugni crassitie, tunicatus, ex subrotundo ovatus, foris o
livo pallens vel fuscescens, basi in tuber rotundatum protuberans, circa quod fibrae
crassae albaeque ornantur, usque terram descendunt. Folia radicata plura lanceolata,
obtusata cum parvo mucrone mucronata, undulata, basi crassa & canaliculata basin
scapi sesquipedale mutuo amplexantia, saturate viridia, patula, plus minus novem nervis
longa & fere tres lata. Scapus centralis, teres, firmus, solidus, erectus, ex fusco vi
ridique maculatus sesquipedalis digitum crassus in spicam terminatus densam, ova
tam pliquot nervis longam, erectam speciosam. Pedicelli unius, breves virides,
erecti, cernui. Bractea lineari singulis subjiciuntur foliariae ex lata & sessil
nervis, lineares, contra cutes, rubellae, fere uniuales, fisdem alia simili brevior adflat
ad latera. Flores satidui, sexmensura longa, ante expansionem erecti, dein penduli,
tumina abortantes. Corolla ex carneo magis minusve rubella. Anthera ex flavo virent
cum polline flavo. Capsula pallet. Semina sunt nigra.

CA. nullus.

Cor monopetalum, inferum. Tubus cylindricus, longissimus, incurvulus. Limbus bre
vissimus, flexuosus, inclinis subrotundis, obtusis, aequalibus, patulis.

S: 11 Filamenta sex, subulata, ad mediam usque corollam tubo necretis, dein libera
& declinata, corollam parum superantia. Anthera oblongae, incumbentes.

Part: Germen ovato-oblongum, triloculare. Stylus subulatus, declinatus, longitudine
lumini. Stigma simplex.

Per: Capsula oblonga, toti quanta in alas tres planas & senaprilucidas excurrentes, tri
locularia, trivalvia.

SEM: pauca, saepe unum alteromre, obverse ovata, obtusa, affixa valvularum centrali
parti.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret a Decembri ad Februarium, frutescit Aprilis
& Mayo. Sistitur tota planta siccata dein racemus frutescens, & flos longitudinaliter
bifida.

79.

GETHYLLIS CILIARIS.

Gethyllis foliis linearibus, spirulibus, ciliatis, limbo mucosus ovato-oblongis. *Linn. Syst.*
pag. 339. Trav. nov. got. 1. pag. 14. num. 2.

Papiria ciliaris. *Thunb. act. lond. part. 1. pag. 100.*

Bulbus ex ovato subrotundus, juglandis minoris magnitudine, crasse tumentu
sordide albidus, tuber oblongo & praemorto insidens. Folia plurima linearia, acutius
cula.

integerrima striatula inferne canaliculata carosum manducata, utrinque rubra ad
 oras plus alba cincta ipsa alba erecta basi vaginæ palmatæ inclusa tuta setosa mu-
 runi quatuor vel quinque uncias longa, tres lineas lata. Flores ante folia, odorem spi-
 ritus hili albi. Spatha monophylla, tubulosa, biloba, albida, laciniis concavatis, ac-
 tis, erectis. Corollæ superæ tubus radialis, cylindricus, incurvatus, basi crassior, su-
 perne subuliginosus, cretus albus, trunculis laminis patens tubo triplo brevior,
 sessibus laciniis obverse ovatis, concavis, apice convergentibus callosulis, subconocis
 inferne utrinque albis, superæ cum flore flavescens. Filamenta sex, brevissima
 summe parti tubi inserta erecta, alba, apice trifida. Antheræ in quolibet filamento
 tres lineares, longæ, utrinque fideatis, apice spinosæ, erectæ, pallide flavæ. Stylus
 filiformis. ~~Fructus subrotundus. Signa ostendit~~

Ex Promontorio bonæ Spei. Floret subis. Tabula hinc etiam plantam florentem
 eandem foliosam, & scythiam florem distaxat patentem, ejusmodi scripius esse solet.

80.

GETHYLLIS Plicata

Gethyllis foliis lanceo-ensiformibus, plicatis

Hyponis plicata. ~~Line. f. h. pag. 348. Thunb. prodr. p. 61.~~

In caldariis nostris floret Septembri & Octobri, atque tunc simul folia prodeunt
 que, posteaquam flores marcesci perierunt, ultra elongantur ad octo vel decem uncias,
 flaccidula tunc, quando una fructus e terra atolluntur, plane Codicis mare. Bulbus ac-
 pressus areolatus, ut albidus tunica membrata cinerea vestitus. Folia radicata pau-
 ca ab uno ad tria, normalia plicata acuta integerrima in flore erecta &
 plus minus quadrinerviata, utrinque hirtula, ad basin vaginæ spathaceæ inclusa. Flores
 sessiles, pauci, nodosi, radicati. Spathe paucæ, pallidæ & membranaceæ basi co-
 rollæ circumdant. Corollæ tubus scapum includit, ex quo difficulter extrahitur stylus
 Lambi supra flavissimi laciniis tres alternæ foris cum vixore florent, tres reliquæ subius
 virent. Filamenta florent. Antheræ sunt tuteæ. Stylus filiformis, superne tuteus, ubi &
 signa. Fructus subrotundus, obtusus ad unam partem non peritum.

Loc. bulbus

Cor. monopetala. Tubus longissimus, filiformis triangularis, erectiusculus, radialis.

Lam. sessili lacinise lanceolatae, acuminatae, planæ, striatula; patentillimæ, qua-
 rum tres alternæ paulo breviores & angustiores.

Stam. Filamenta sex, brevissima, erecta tubulosa. Antheræ obtusæ, rugosæ bulbo-
 sae, erectæ.

Pist. Germen lineare, triangulari-compressum. Stylus capillaris, erectus, supra corol-
 læ ubi ubi affatus. Stigma subrotundum, utrinque recessibus laciniis, acuta.

Ex Promontorio bonæ Spei. Tabula hinc etiam plantam florentem, eandem fructu-
 tescentem, floribus integram, a tergo spectatam; signa, idem monstrorum, antheram

81

YACINTHUS CONVALLARIOIDES.

Hyacinthus corollis campanulatis, ovatis, pendulis, scapo filiformi. Thunb. prodr. cap.

Part. 1. pag. 64.

Tota planta glabra est. Bulbus subrotundus, tunicatus, fuscescens, avellana ma-

Jor: Folia plura, linearia, acutula, integerrima, angusta, crassula, antice sulco exarata, erecta, scapo breviora. Scapus ante folia, filiformis, teres erectus, nudus, purpureus, quatuor vel quinque uncias longus, in racemum raxim terminatus. Pediculi plus minus septem, unilori, subrotantes, graciles, purpurei, tres quatuorve lineas longi, suffulti bracteola minuta lanceolato-acuminata & concolori. Flores penduli, inodori, fordide albi cum fascia media purpurea. Antheræ flavæ. Germen subbaccatus, in quo poros non detexi. Stylus albus.

Cal. nullus.

Cor. monopetala, campanulata, palea, sexpartita, laciniis ovalis, obtusula, concavis, erectis.

STAM. Filamenta sex, subulata erecta, basi corollæ ante lacinas inserta, quibus duplo breviora. Antheræ sagittato-oblongæ, erectæ conniventes.

PIS: Germen superum, ovatum leviter trifidum. Stylus crassulus, trifidus, erectus, laciniibus longior. Stigma trifidum, obtusum.

Ex Promontorio bonæ Spæ. Floret Augusto & Septembri. Siliuntur bulbus foliosus, scapus florens, aucta genitalia & germen.

82.

LACHENALIA FRAGRANS.

Lachenalia foliis geminis, linearibus-lanceolatis, planis, maculatis, glabris, scapo erecto corollis pedicellatis, subcampanulatis.

Tota glabra est. Bulbus subrotundus, depressulus, fordide albens, avellaneæ magnitudine. Folia duo, linear-lanceolata, acuta, integerrima paulo basi canaliculata, cucurum plana ex vandi purpureoque varis, quorum major quadrinerviale. Scapus aereus, erectiusculus semipedalis fere calami crassus, in racemum delinens binnervialis, virens cum pauca suffusa purpurea. Nodis unilori, breves, erectiusculi. Bracteolæ sessiles, ovales, acute, concave, ad pedicellos adpressæ, summe steriles. Flores parvi, horizontales albi, suavolentia Orchidæ odoratissimæ prædit. Petalorum exteriorum callus est sanguineus. Antheræ flavæ.

Cal. nullus.

Cor. Petala sex, erecta, basi connata. Fria exteriora subovata, obtusula, concava. Fria interiora cuneiformia, leviter emarginata, plana, apice patula, exterioribus longiora.

STAM. Filamenta sex, subulata, parumper declinata, totam superantia. Antheræ oblongæ, incumbentes.

PIS: Germen subrotundum, triquetrum. Stylus filiformis, laciniibus brevior. Stigma simplex.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonæ Spæ. Floret Martio & Aprilæ. Siliuntur planta illicis & auctus Roa.

83.

LACHENALIA UNIFOLIA.

Lachenalia folio unico, cordato-lanceolato, cæcino laxo.

Ex semine transmissa enata, tertio apud nos anno floruit. Tota glabra est. Bulbus subrotundus, depressulus albidus, magnitudine avellaneæ. Folium unicum, basi ad duas

locus scapam recte comprehendendo amplectens, vaginam mentiens, & sanguinea maculis adpersum, hinc planiusculum & femuriam latum, deinde ad apicem usque lateribus convergentibus canaliculatum, ceterum crassum, integerrimum, pedale. Scapus teres, erectiusculus, pedum columbinae crassitie, inferae & ad flores maculis sanguineis variegatus, pedem altus, in racemum terminatus laxis triangulis. Pedicelli erectiusculi, carulescentes, femuriam longi, bracteola fissili lanceolata acuminata amplectente alba erectaque. Flores modici, pedicellis paulo longiores. Petala tria exteriora oblonga, obtusa, convexa, erecta, pallida, basi carulescentia, infra apicem callosa & luteo-viridia. Tria interiora exterioribus longiora, erecta cum apice lutescenti petala convexa, obtusissima concava, alba basi cum prioribus connata. Filamenta tubulata, alba, erecta, corolla paulo breviora, petalorum halfus inserta. Antherae flavae. Germen obversis ovatum, triquetrum, fuscilaeveum, obtusum. Stylus filiformis, albus, ramum aequans. Stylus simplex.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret Martio & Aprili. Planta tota florescens dicitur.

84.

ALBUCA FRAGRANS.

Albica foliis lanceolato-linearibus, canaliculatis, glabris, pedunculis patentissimis, floribus cernuis flavescentibus omnibus fertilibus, bulbo depresso.

Tota glabra. Bulbus tunicatus, nitidus, albus, valde depressus sive disciformis, inaequalis, duas uncias salus, vix unam altus, superne planus, numerosissimas emittens foliolem bulbilorum ex basi & ex ambitu, qui ad evulsionem bulbi mox desiciunt. Tunicae crassie tam uret motus accumbunt, ut bulbus videatur solidus. Folia plurima basi radicem amplectantia & sordide purpurascencia, succo viscido atque acri plena, canaliculata, acuta, integerrima, erectiuscula, debilia, longiora bipedalia & inferae dimidiam unciam lata. Scapus teres vix alterve, erectiusculus, calamus crassus, bipedalis, in racemum solutus laxum & pedalem. Pedunculi sociates, patuli, bractea fissili lanceolato-acuminata & brevi emarcesca. Flores fragrantissimi. Petala omnia flavescent cum aetate media utraque viridi, oblonga, nitida, tria exteriora paulo longiora, plana patulaissima tria interiora erecta concava ad apicem callosa immixta, stantia sex vix ludoae aequalia omnia antheris tubulata, compressa, erecta petala paulo breviora, alba, alterna ad bulbos magis dilatata. Antherae oblongae unguiculatae flavae. Germen oblongum caput unguiculatum viride. Stylus columnaris tribrachius, erectus, longiusculum filamentum flavum cum angulis striatis. Stigma adunum, decussatum, mucronatum.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret Junio & Julio. In tubula exsiccatur tota planta cum intermedia scapae parte deficiente; & aucta pilillum & ramina.

85.

ANTHEMIDUM VESPERTINUM.

Anthemidum flavescentibus mucronatis, seriale; foliis triquetris, integerrimis, vix scapae tereti tamosis.

Totum glabrum. Radix perennis, fasciculata ex crassis terribus, calamus crassus, duas vix tres uncias longa, alba. Folia paulo alia plura triquetra cum lato & antico convexo, acuta, integerrima, nitida, erecta, sed debilia ut saepe recubentur, duos & ultra pedes longa, basi squamis ovatis albidisque comprehensa. Scapus vix alterve, lon-

gitudine foliorum, terra, calamus crassus, erectus quidem sed debilis & hinc poudero proprio varie flexus, spongiosus & succulentus hinc compressibilis major remosus, alias simplex. Racemus dimidiam scapi partem occupat. Pedunculi erecti, unilobii, semunciales & ultra teretes bractea fuscata acuta & membranacea. Petala oblonga, obtusa, patentissima, alba cum fascia longitudinali utriusque media virescente, altera tria paululo angustiora. Filamenta subulata, compressa, subaequalia, petala breviora, erecta, ad lentem tota quarta minutissime incurvata, lris utera alterna inferne multo manifestius. Antherae obtusae tuberculae, saepe Gemma subrotundum, viride. Stylus subulatus, sicut & longitudine laminum. Stigma acutum.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret Martio & Aprili. Exhibetur tota planta florens.

86.

ANTHERICUM FRAGRANS

Anthericum filamentis glabris radice bulbosa, foliis subuliformibus, semiteretibus, rectis, scapo erecto duplo brevioribus.

Totum glabrum. Bulbus truncatus, subrotundus, ex albo sordens diametri sesuncialia. Folia plurima, semiteretia, antice laevo exarata, acuta, penna columbina gratiora, semipedalia, erectiuscula. Vaguae, quales in Antherico exarvato, nullae. Scapus erectus, foliis duplo altior pauloque crassior, subteretis, in racemum semipedalem erectumque terminatus. Pedicelli patuli, semunciales, assilli bractea lanceolata seminaria alba & brevis. Flores suavissimum. Petala oblonga, obtusa, patentissima, alba cum subula foris levi purpura, linea media vindi longitudinali percurta. Filamenta subulata imberbia petala duplo breviora. Antherae saepe Gemma rotatum, triquetrum, viride. Stylus subulatus, albus. Stigma tridum.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Majo. Exhibetur tota planta florens.

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ORNITHOGALUM GIGANTEUM

Ornithogalum filamentis sublaevioribus foliis linear lanceolatis, apice convexitate mucronata, scapo racemum longissimum bracteis subulatis, brevibus.

Totum glabrum. Bulbus subrotundus, truncatus, diametro quatuor vel quinque uncias aequans foris tincterens vel ex saepe pallido saepeque sordens. Scapus teres, basi sepe digitum minimum crassus una cum horum racemum longissimo quatuor vel quinque pedes altus, erectus, sordide glaucus. Bracteis subulatis, brevis mox emarcidat. Pedunculi pallide purpureoscutis patentissima semunciales Flores inodori. Petala oblonga, obtusa, patentissima alba cum una utriusque media purpura, tria alterna paulo angustiora. Filamenta sex lineari lanceolata, compressa, aequalia, alba petalis paulo breviora. Antherae oblongae, uncinatae virides. Germen oblongum, scabulatum. Stylus fistulatus erectus purpureoscutis longitudine hominum. Stigma obtusum, tridum. Fructus non maturuit. Folia post emarcidum scapum Novembri demum produunt. Sunt plura lineari lanceolata, integerrima, apice convexitate mucronata, basi canaliculata ceterum plana, erectiuscula, plicaeque duas uncias lata, longiora sesquipedalia, subtilissime lineata.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Augusto & Septembri. Depingatur tota planta florens, dein scorsim folium.

ORNITHOGALUM SCILLOIDES.

Ornithogalum hibernicum foliis sublinearibus, apice caudatis, racemus longissimus, cylindricis.

Totum glabrum. Bulbus ovatus, crassius jugul, tunicatus, foetide sors viridescens. Folia radicalia plura, basi concava mutuo amplexantia dem planiuscula, integerrima, ab uno ad duos pedes longa, a dimidia ad duas uncias lata, in apice subulatum brevem definita live breviter caudata, striata, crassa, firma, erecta, superne petula. Scapi plures, successively prodeuntes, teretes, calamos crassi, nihil striati, vitides, erecti, ad sortis usque bipedales in racemum terminau sesquipedalem subcylindricum densum & erectum. Bractee fetaceae, petolis paulo longiores. Flores nodosi. Petiol seminares, petuli. Petala inaequalia, ovata, subaequalia, plana, in bellam expansa, alba cum fascia longitudinali media utraque viridi. Filamenta sex, ex basi latiore subulata, plana, omnia aequalia, erectiuscula, petalis breviora. Antherae oblongae, incumbentes, foetide ochroleucae. Germen ovatum, triquetrum. Stylus albus. Stigma trilobo-capitata, papillosum, ochroleucum. Capsula ovata, trilobularis, trivalvis. Semina plura, oblonga.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret ab Aprili ad Junium, hincur tota planta flores, cui affixam capsula & femina

ORNITHOGALLUM REVOLUTUM.

Ornithogalum hibernicum subulata, foliis sublinearibus planiusculis glabris scapo leuoso, racemoso; petalis ad oras revolutis

Totum glabrum. Bulbus subrotundus, locatus, albidus, avellanae magnitudine. Folia saepe tria, sublinearia, integerrima, obtusula, inferne canaliculata, ceterum planiuscula, erectiuscula, plus minus semipedem longa. Scapus teres, calamo gracilior, plus minus oris uncias longus. Bractee erectae, racemosae multiborae. Pedunculi crassuli, erectiusculi, unciales. Bractee inaequales, acuminate, concavescentes & proplexantes fronsae, inferne subula superne succrescentes pedunculis duplo breviora. Petala obverse ovata, obtusula, ob oras revoluta concavula, patentissima, subaequalia, fere uncialia, alba cum basi tota utrunque viride. Filamenta sex, lobulata, planiuscula, erecta, brevis, alba, tria alterna basi latiora. Antherae oblongae, subincumbentes, laevae. Germen ovatum, trilobatum. Stylus crassus, brevis. Stigma capitatum, subrotundum, laevae.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret Majo. Tubula IIII totam plantam florentem, dem racemum variantem, & petalum vi expansum.

ORNITHOGALLUM JUNI FOLIUM.

Ornithogalum hibernicum sublinearibus, racemo longissimo; foliis subulatis, pluribus.

Totum glabrum. Bulbus subrotundus, diametri ferme huncialis, tunicatus, ex viridi albidus. Folia numerosa, ex basi lata membranacea albicante & amplexante orta,

ceterum subulata, inferne semiteretia, superne teretia, acuta, rigida, erectiuscula, octo vel novem uncias longa. Scapus unus alterve, teres gracilis, flexuosus, erectus, debilis ad flores usque pedalis hinc terminatus in racemum pedalem & superne reclinatam. Flores numerosissimi inodori. Pedicelli patentissimi semunciales sulcati bracteola lanceolata, brevi. Petala oblonga, albida cum fascia longitudinali media subtus ex purpureo virescente obtusula, plana, patentissima, via alterna paulo interiora & ad apicem callosula. Filamenta sublancoolata, erecta alba petalis breviora, via alterna inferne interiora. Antherae oblongae, incumbentes, flavae. Germen oblongum, triquetrum, natisum, viride. Stylus crassus, filiformis, erectus, longitudine staminum. Stigma capitatum, trifidum, muricatum.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret Junio & Julio. Tabula exhibet totam plantam florentem.

91

ORNITHOGALUM BARBATUM.

Ornithogalum filamentis subulatis, foliis subgeminis, subulatis petalis tribus alterna ad apicem barbata.

Totum glabrum. Bulbus tunicatus, ex ovato subrotundus, sordide pallens, ovata dardo major, non florens plerumque bifolius, florens ut plurimum unifolius. Folia sunt subulata subcuneolata, acuta, a quinque ad novem uncias longa inferne erectiuscula, dubia. Scapus teres, folio crassior, erectus, in racemum laxum plus minus flexuosus erectumque terminatus. Pedicelli semunciales, erectiusculi, sulcati, bractea lanceolata, acuta, sordide purpurascens & breviora. Petala oblonga, obtusa, plana, patentissima, flavo cum fascia media utriusque viridi, omnia apice plus minus callosa, via interiora ad apicem semuncium barbata. Filamenta subulata, erecta, petalis breviora, flavo, basi membranacea dilatata alba & peltata. Antherae oblongae, incumbentes, flavae. Germen ovatum, triquetrum, glabrum. Stylus filiformis, staminibus paulo longior, flavus. Stigma capitatum, trifidum muricatum. Capsula ovata obtusa, glabra, trilocularis, trivalvis. Semina plura, oblonga, compressa, nigra.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Silantur tota planta florens, capsula & semen.

92.

EUCOMIS NANA.

Eucomis stapo clavato, foliis lato-lanceolatis, acutis. *Art. bot. vol. 1. pag. 430. Jacq. coll. vol. 4. pag. 23.*

Fritillaria nana, Linn. Syst. pag. 325. Linn. mant. pag. 123. Burm. cap. pag. 9.

Descriptionem loco citato dedi. Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Februario, Martio & Aprili. Tabula exhibet totam plantam florentem, florem, & partem marginalem folii auctam.

93.

RAVENALA MADAGASCARIENSIS. *Juss. gen. pag. 62. Saumer. it. vol. 2. pag. 173. tab. 124. 125. 126.*

Planta maxime spectabilis, & ornamentum calidiorum horti Schönbrunnensis, cu-

bitur, & compagis est fibrosa. Antheris attollitur, ramo omni caret, & omnia corollae

explicationem includunt. Corolla ad basin usque in quatuor petala scuta, canal

Mactentis cel. Sontural. Fructum dein ex autopsia describam

Ita missa simul Agathoxyllis Jussieu; qui eum dicit, Ravenara significare *Ferula* *hannu*, forte Ravenala significabit *Ferula* *Des.* Hortulanus Boos deinde etiam ex

Veros truncus, qui in loco natali plurimum attollitur, in hac planta, jam

implexantes, crassissimas, erectas & quinquepedales fingunt truncum validum

His lingulis subjeitur spatha coriaceo-lignosa, univalvis, neplexicaulis, ovata,

Crescit in Madagascar. Tabula exhibet plantam juniorem integram, duodecies laminatam, cum foliolo ad latus, quae ex basi trunci ad radicem nascitur, deum nominatum sicut fructescentem totum eundem rami brevioris in naturali magnitudine; Semen utriusque pulchrum idem compositum a parte huius cum arillo praeter naturam expanso, eandem formam singularem in naturali magnitudine ad figuram factam Souverat., ubi notandum est, corollam deinceps tripetalam, quae tamen in textu tetrapetala esse dicitur, ut aut hic aut illuc apud illum error crepserit.

94

DIANELLA NEMOROSA. Lamark. enc. bot. 2. pag. 276.

Dracena enifolia. Linn. Syst. pag. 334. Linn. musc. pag. 63. Air. bot. vol. 1. pag. 454.

Gladolias odoratus indicis. Nympt. amb. vol. 3. pag. 183. tab. 90.

Bene vel Commerçon & De Lamarek a Dracenis genere haec plantam separant, habitu non tantum, sed etiam corollis vere polypetalis, ramisibus receptaculo nec corollae insertis, & bacca polysperma diversam. De Lamark & Rumphius flores carnalicos dicunt, qui apud nos perpetuo albi omnes sunt. Radix perennis, teres, calamus & ultra crassa, nigricans, horizontalis, articulata, fibras longas crassas & ex albedo fordescentes in terram emittens, crispitose plures caules herbaeos producens, odore & sapore ingrato ac nauseoso praedita, qui in exsiccata gratiores evadunt. Caulis simplex, erectus, nodosus, compressus, glaber, erectus, pedalis vel sesquipedalis, inferne calamo crassior, superne vix pennam colombinam aequans, viridis. Folia alterna, disticha, inferiora lambricata, superiora distantia, sesquipedalia, erecta, glabra, amplexicaulis, inferne longe convergentia, lineae uniformis, plana, acuminata, ad oras retrofusa scaberrimum subtus striatula cum nervo medio acute prominente & glaucula, summa breviter ad paniculae divisiones murata & spatuliformia. Panicula terminalis, semipedalis, erectiuscula, pedicellis nutantibus. Flores modici. Petala octo forditae alba, foris striatula; exteriora foris ex flavo virentia, interiora foris ex flavo pallida. Filamentorum alborum capitulum flavum & punctatum. Anthera fusca cum polline alba. Bacca elegantissime carnea, nisi magnitudine vel raris duplici major. Semina nigra in quolibet locamento ut plurimum duo vel tria.

Cal. nullus.

Cor. Petala sex oblonga obtusula, patentissima, tria exteriora, paulo angustiora & ad apicem forditate callosa.

STAM. Filamenta sex, receptaculo communi inserta filiformia, breviter erecta, superne incurvata, terminata in capitulum obverse ovatum, cui insident Antherae basi ciliatae, sublineares, erectae, longe, in latere utroque apice longitudinaliter delincentes.

PIST. Germen superum, subrotundum. Stylus subulatus, erectus, longitudine filamentum. Stigma parvum, trifidum.

PER. Bacca subrotunda, circularia.

SEM. parva, compressa.

Crescit in Java, Amboina, Mauritia, Bourbonis, aliisque Indiae orientalis regionibus in h. vis. In caldano Hort. Julis & Augusto, fructificat Augusto & Septembri. Si fuerit tota planta borealis, necesse est raris totum & anthera paniculae fructescens parva, fusca.

DRACAENA UMBRACULIFERA

Dracaena arborea, foliis ensiformibus, acuminatis, panicula terminali, densissima, sub-
 sessilis.

Vera patria ignoratur. Colitur in insula Mauritiâ, unde in hortum Schlaberwien-
 sem transevit duae arborescens fuerunt, quarum altera Junatio & Februario in calidario
 fecit floruit. sed fructum non tulit. Haec describitur. Tota glabra est. Caulis arboris
 teres, humilis altitudinis, simplicissimus, ex fusco cinereus, cicatricibus transverse la-
 tis a foliorum praeteritorum lapsu tantisper inaequalis diametri linealibus. In altera ar-
 bucula caulis summus in hivere abruptus fuerat, ex cujus summitate nunc tres rami ter-
 terales pullularunt. Folia frondosa summam caulis partem numerosa occupant, valde
 approximata, ex basi sessili & uncinata lata mox angustata & canaliculata, dein ensiformia,
 acuta, integerrima, nitida, coriacea, subtilissime hincata, circa medium obscure pu-
 renta, nervo medio subter protuberante forti & brevissimo, quo sese horizontaliter in um-
 bellam expansa sustinent cum basi folii parumper reclinatis longiora plus quam tri-
 pedalia & fasciata sint, ut de orbita foliorum enatae ambitu octodecim pedum
 etiam centrum pulvis occupat. Sorum plurimorum densissima, convexitas & diametri
 sesipedalis. Ha primo aspectu videntur sessiles, oriuntur autem ex panicula brevissi-
 ma sessilibus, cujus tam principes diametrum minimum trall sunt. per istam hinc in
 ramos. Quaeque paniculae habent in eodem erecta & uncinata & ultra plures sunt
 successive circa vespertinam expansi, proximo die marcescentes. Bractea ad divisionem
 omnes & ad pedicellus proprios lanceolatas, acutas, fuscae, erectae, in ramis remanentibus,
 ad pedicellus autem brevissimas. Corolla crassa, rigulata, alba cum laciniis foris
 purpurascensibus. Filamenta & stylus albi. Antherae sive. Germen pallide violet.
 Cal. nullus.

Cor. monopetala, aspera. Tubus longissimus, obtuse triangularis, incurvatus. Lambus
 sessilis, tubo triplo brevior, laciniis oblongis, obtusis, parumper concavis, pa-
 riter. Tubus sessilis albis extremitatibus apice laciniata.

STAM. Filamenta sex, bifurcata, erecta, mucosa, corollam aequantia, ejusdemque summi-
 tate laciniata. Antherae sive. Germen pallide violet.

PIST. Germen ovatum, superum. Stylus bifurcatus, erectus, laciniis longior. Stigma
 sessile, albidum.

Tabula exhibet trunc. summam partem foliosam & floriferam, dein pedunculum
 cum flore expanso, eodem expanso, & pistillo.

16.

DRACAENA CERULEA

Dracaena caule arborae, foliis lineari-lanceolatis, acutis, panicula cerulea.

Crescit in insula Mauritiâ, dicta incolis *Bos de chandelles* sive Arbor emolletorum,
 qui ad usufructum socum vulgo utuntur truncis abscisso, ad cujus latus tunc novi trunci
 attolluntur, tandem fasciuntur plurimi. Si libere crescit, in patria vigintipedalis
 Tota glabra est. Truncus in nostris decempedalis, linealibus diametri, simplicissimus vel
 superne ramosus, teres, cinereus, ad folia purpurascens, erectus, a foliis dilapsis cicat-
 riculatus. Folia lineari-lanceolata, acuta, integerrima, basi velut angustata in petiolum
 latorem & amplexicaulem, supra nitidissima, virentia cum oris sordide purpureis, coma-

cea, firma, obsolete nervosa, plus minus semipedem longa, a dimidia ad integram unciam lata, patentissima nec ulla unquam reflexa, sparsa & approximate superiorem trunci partem longe occupantia. Panicula terminalis, fere pedalis, numerosissima floribus succulentibus onusta, rigidula & sic rigide cernua, ut vix attolli vi possit. Pedunculi teretes, ad diviuras nunciū bracteola acuminata & fusca. Pedicelli propterea vix semunciales, modo solitarii, modo gemelli & saepe basi tantisper conerati. Corolla uncialis, exarescente albida cum apicibus purpureo-oculis. Antherae ex flavo pallent. Baccæ minime, pisio major. Semen magna.

CAL. nullus.

Cor. monopetala, sexfida. Tubus brevis cylindricus, sexsulcatus. Laciniae lineares, longae, obtusae, inferne erectae, demum totae omnes aequaliter reflexo-patentissimae.

STAM. Filamenta sex filiformia, tubo corollae inserta, erecta, pedalo paulo breviora. Antherae lineares, incumbentes.

PIST. Germen superum, ovatum, triquetrum. Stylus filiformis, erectus, filamentis paulo longior. Stigma obtusum, subtrifidum.

PER. Baccæ subrotunda, tri-locularis.

SEM. solitaria, tunc convexa, inde angulata.

In caudario boreali Decembri ad Februarium. In tabula sistantur rarius florens, haec et semen.

97

ASPARAGUS DECLIBENS.

Asparagus herbaceus; uermis, decumbens, ramis subreflexis, foliis subsetaceis.

Totus glaber & luernis. Radix perennis constat ex fasciculo tuberum plurimorum, albulorum, utriusque acutorum, cornosorum, plus minus unciam longorum, digiti iuniorum crassitie, in fibram longam terminatorum, quorum summi extra terram prominent glabriusculi, reliqui scisti sunt. Caules plures, annui, toti decumbentes, tandem bipedales, ramosi, graciles, virides, teretiusculi ramis ad ortum patentissimis, saepe re fractis. Folia omnino numerosa, linea vel tercia, scissia, subsetacea, debilia, approximata, vix unam tertiam unciam partem longa. Pedunculis axillares, solitarii unisori, filiformes, semunciales. Flores inodori, albi, antheris aurantiacis, germine viridi.

CAL. nullus.

Cor. Petala sex, basihus connexa, linearia, obtusa, inferne erecta, caeteram patentissima & tandem reflexa, aequantia.

STAM. Filamenta sex, subulata, erecta, petalis breviora, longitudine inaequalia. Antherae subrotundae, subdidymae.

PIST. Germen concavum, longitudine hominum. Stylus filiformis, erectus, brevis. Stigma trifidum, patens.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret Novembri & Decembri. Sistantur radix cum caule.

98.

TROPAEOLI M. PEREGRINI M.

Tropaeolum petalis serrato-incisis, duobus maximis, tribus minimis.

Tropaeolum foliis subpeltatis, quinquelobis, dentatis; petalis ciliato-laccis. *Icon. Juss.*

PL. 357

Cardaminum quinquelobo folio, virgo Malli. *Fœculi peruv. vol. 2. pag. 736. tab. 42.*

Sebas missi, late mense Mayo sub die, plantas aliquot prodaxerunt, quæ September casum nata sunt, cum frax & viginti pedes longam ramulorumque teretium, digitis crassitie, spicatum, debilissimum, flexilem. Tunc in tepidarium translatae. mense Novembri copiosissimos flores desierunt et Decembri perierunt sine ulla maturato fructu omnes. Tota planta glabra est, et forte annua. Folia sunt alterna, peltata, subrotunda, quinqueloba vel septemloba, lobis rotundatis, obtusis, sepe setula mucronatis, venosis in caulibus & ramis magis minusve lincatis-entatis, in ramulis autem intergerminis. Petioli sunt longi & volubiles. Pedunculis axillares, nulli, solitarii, petiolorum fere longitudine. Florum figura singularissima usoliti, quid offert. Perianthium monophyllum, quinquelobum, cum vltiore flavescens, postea corontum acetum lobulata longiore & ad apicem incurvata, deciduum, laciniis duabus inferioribus negleboribus unaque cum laciola summa erecta, laciniis duabus reliquis patentissimis. Petala quinque lutea laciniosis calycis inferentur. Horum duo superiora sunt maxima, subrotunda, ferrato-uncata, erecta, sessilibus unguibus bidentatis & ad oras glabra, supra unguem maculis aurantiacis notata. Trium inferiorum laminae fere desiccant, vel certe sunt minima: dum ad sunt fol. unguem, danturque apice infescentes & ciliati. Filamenta octo, erecta, longitudinali calycis, latera. Anthera aurantiaca. Stylus ramulibus duplo brevior. Et reliqua ad characterem *Linnaei* sunt.

Crescit in Peruvia, ab Hispanis dictum *Pacariar* sive *Avicula*. Floret Novembri. Siftitur ramulus florens, etiam ad latus petalum superioris, idemque aliud videri

PAULLINIA CARACASANA

Paulinia foliis biscrenatis, petiolis nudis.

Caulis fruticosus, pinnatis, vigintipedales, scandentes, basi pollicem crassi, varie angulati, scabre, raris ramis. Folia biscrenata alterna pinnulata glabra foliis brevissima petiolatis vel subsessilibus, lanceolatis, acutis, raris & obtuse ferratis, venosis, subcoriaceis, longioribus quadriangularibus, lateralibus foliorum ternatorum multinerviis semper multo minoribus. Petioli nudis. Pedunculis axillares, solitarii, volubiles, teretes versus medium contracti raris duabus oppositis setulis & parvis setulis supra bas abruentes in racemum compositum cylindricum, pedunculis lateralibus plus minus quadrifloris. Perianthium tetraphyllum, rarissime pentaphyllum, ex foliis ovatis, obtusis, concavis, & patentissimis. Petala quatuor, obverse ovata, alba, patentissima. Capsula trialata, trilocularis, oblonga. Semina solitaria in apice coarctata.

Crescit ad Caracas. In caldario floret mense. Tabula exhibet ramulum florentem. Siliolum ex foliis majoribus, caulibus partem inferioris, fructum, & nucleum ferens.

BAURINIA PORRECTA

Baurinia floribus diadelphis, subdrenatis; foliis cordatis, lobis semiovatis, acutis subquadri-nerviis; petals lanceolatis. *Swartz, prodr pag 66*

Mouhima non aculeata, folio ampliori & lacinali. *Plum. ic. pag 32. tab 44. fig. 1.*

Baurinina foliis lobatis, specie laxis terminalibus. *Swartz. prodr. pag. 286.*

Senecio spurius aut Aspalatho affinis arbor liquisosa; foliis bilobis flore pentapetalo 12-rio. *Swartz. Syst. prodr. pag. 3*

Caulis arboreus teres. pollicem & ultra crassus, cinereus, erectus, squamulis,

superne in ramis solutus, duodecim-pedalis. Rami juniores ad sentem villosuli sunt. Folia sunt alterna, petiolata, cordata, semilobata, subintegerrima, novemnervia, venosa, supra glabra, subtus in nervis venisque pubescentia; lobis semilobatis, acutis antrostium porrectis. Racemi multiflori, terminales & axillares res quatuorve uncias longi. Pedicelli uniflori, uncialis, bractea subulata minutissima cum sustulsi, cum una alterve in decursu instructi. Flores fetiduli, ab inferioribus successively expansi. Calyx villosus vires. Petala sunt sex. Filamenta & stylus albeni. Anthera primo sordide ochroleuca, dein fuscescent. Germe villosulum & stigma virent.

CAL. Perianthium monophyllum, ovatum, acuminatum, concavum longitudinaliter bifidum, basi tubulatum, dein quinquefariam dehiscens replicatumque, exterum erectum, deciduum.

COR. Petala quinque linear-lanceolata, utrinque acuminata, unguiculata planiuscula, patula, subaequalia, calyce longiora, cujus tubi limbo inserta.

STAM. Filamenta duodecim simplicia subulata, erectum, corolla longius, fertile connata in unum corpus sterile fere octo vel novem, superne libera, patula, petalis breviora alia subulata, alia varie saecis tubosque. Anthera in filamenta simplicia oblonga, erecta.

PIST. Germe oblongum, compressum longissime pedicellatum. Stylus subulatus, erectus, filamentis simplicibus longius. Stigma capitatum, convexulum.

PER. Legumen pedicellatum

SIL. plura.

Crescit in Jamaica, Domingo, Caraca. In caldasio foret Martio. Siliis ramulis propendulis florens, dein bos antice spectatus, idemque noctis ad latet.

COOKIA PUNCTATA

Cookia. *Def. gen. pag. 161. Synon. it. vol. 2. pag. 131. tab. 130.*

Arbor decempedalis, ramosa, erecta, trunco tereti, striato, fuscescente, diametro fereuncialis una cum ramis. Internodiorum costis nervisque dorsali, verticillis exasperatis. Folia sunt alterna pennata, nitida costa terete in majoribus folia pedalis, folia utrinque a duobus ad quinque cum terminante impari alternis, breviter petiolata, externis majoribus, ex obliquo ovali acuminata obtusissime denticulatis, fere integrissimis, subundulatis, saturate virentibus, firmis, longioribus semipedalibus. Panicula terminalis ampla, semipedalis vel & pedalis tota pubula scabra, erecta, ad divaricationem munita bracteis lanceolatis acutis, parvis & deciduis. Pedicelli ultimi ad basin villosuli sunt. Flores minutissimi, subodorati, calyce viridi & pallide virente corolla tubus villosa & alba germine ad basin glabra dein lanata, stylo fusca. Baccæ ovatae, punctata, sordide fuscescent, inodora firmula, tres unciarum partes longa cutis coriacea & intus vequino, pulpa acida cerebrulinacea & edula. Semina basi emarginata & venulosa, exterum viridis, nitida, duris subata. Pleraque localimenta epua nos vacua sunt.

CAL. Perianthium inferum, monophyllum, campanulatum, minimum, semiquinquefidum, laciniis subovatis, acutis, patulis.

COR. Petala quinque, lanceolata, utrinque acuta, concava ex unguibus erectis & brevissimis potentissima.

STAM Filamenta decem, subulata, inferne laevora & concava, erecta, alterna paulo longiora corollam aequantia. Antherae oblongae, didymae, erectae, hirsutulae pilis simplicibus aliisque brevioribus capitatis.

PIST. Germen subrotundum, subpedicellatum, superum. Stylus cylindricus, crassius brevis, erectus. Stigma simplex, obtusum, rotundatum.

FR. Bacca subrotundo-ovata obtusissima, apice scellulam quinquefulcatam inscriptam habens, quinquelocularis.

Sax. solitaria, magna, oblonga, compressa, obtusa.

Crescit in Clona. In caldario florere copiose Aprili, fructumque rarissime fert Augusto. Tabula sicut ramulum florentem solosum ex majoribus, aucta calycem, stamen, pistillum & petalum, deum fructum, eundem transverse sectum & semen.

102.

TRICHILIA SPONDIODES.

Trichilia racemis axillaribus, foliis pinnatis, subhirsuta, foliis intermediis majoribus. Jacq. Amer. pag. 28.

Trichilia foliis pinnatis, subhirsuta. Lam. Syst. pag. 399.

Trichilia subhirsuta, foliis pinnatis ovalis, racemis alaribus. Brown. Jam. pag. 278.

Euonymus cordice non ramoso, foliis alato, fructu rotundo tripyreno. Sloan. Hist. Jam. 2. pag. 105. tab. 210. fig. 2. et 3.

Loco supra citato jam descripta. Nostre arbores truncum habent decempedalem, tantum superne ramosum. Folia solummodo sunt plerumque quiquejuga cum terminante unjari, glaberrima, & ad folia omnia per sentem obscure villosula.

Crescit in Jamaica, Domingo, Caracas, Carthagena. In caldario florere Septembri & Octobri. Siliuntur ramus florens. Aucta perianthium, flos totus, & pistillum.

103.

TRIBULUS CISTOIDES.

Tribulus foliis octojugis, subaequalibus. Lam. Syst. pag. 402. Jacq. coll. vol. 3. pag. 209.

Tribulus foliis sexjugatis subaequalibus flore amplo odorato. Brown. Jam. pag. 280.

Tribulus terrestris major curilavicus. Heron. par. pag. 236. tab. 256.

Tribulus terrestris americanus, chamæcisti flore, fructu spinoso maximo. Bryon. prodr. 2. pag. 103.

Tribulus terrestris americanus, argemoneis flore flavo. Pluk. alm. pag. 374. tab. 67. fig. 4.

Loco citato descriptionem amplam dedi, quae videatur.

Crescit in insulis Jamaicae, Curaçao, sancti Martini, Eustachii, aliisque. Florere in caldario Junio & Julio, fructescit Septembri. Tabula exhibet radicem cum caulibus abscissis, caulem florentem, florem a tergo conspectum & semen.

104.

MALPIGHIA TUBERCULATA.

Malpighia foliis ovato-lanceolatis, acuminatis, integerrimis, utriusque partibus pilosis, racemis axillaribus, ramis tuberculatis.

Arbuscula truncis erectis, tereti, ramoso, cinereo, pollicem crasso, sexpedali.

Rami minutis tuberculis dense exasperati juniores ad lentem minutissimis pilis adspersi. Folia opposita, brevissime petiolata, subovato-lanceolata, in acumen angustata, integerrima ad primum intantum glaberrima, sed per lentem utrinque vix pilis mollibus & decumbentibus hirsutula, quatuor uncias longa, unam vel & duas lata. Petioli rami ad lentem antec pufuli. Mœta unguis in ramis senioribus axillares, foliatis, unciales ad lentem villofili, ex tribus plerumque pedicellorum oppositorum paribus. Pedicelli virides villosuli inferne geniculati, infra geniculum antec parva glandula instructi. Perianthia pentaphylla & persistentia foliola parva, obtusa erecta, ovata, villosa viridia. Gloduce quinque oblongæ, obtusæ, flavescerites foliis calycibus ad dorsum subjectæ singulæ, quarum tres fere ad basin usque hinc, reliquæ duæ intores & integræ. Petala quinque, subrotunda, flava, concava ciliato-crenolata, subplicata, patentissima, unguibus longis donata. Germen nudum. Bacca subrotunda pila duplo major glabra mollis, rubra, pulpa pauca rubra & saporis græ dulcis. Semina tria, subovata, magna, dorso reticulata rugosula, cæterum glabra. Abortantibus sæpe duobus tertium minus ovadia.

Ex Caracas. In caldario floret Aprili, fructum maturum Junio. Siliuntur ramus florens, fructus & semen.

105.

BANISTERIA CHRYSOPHYLLA.

Banisteria foliis oblongis acutis superne repandatis, supra glaberrimis, subtus tomentoso-nudissimis; floribus paniculatis, axillaribus.

Banisteria foliis ovato-oblongis, acutiusculis, venis apicem obsolete sinuatis, subtus tomentoso-nudis, auris. *Lauret. encycl. vol. 1. pag. 366.*

Truncus arboreus levis, erectus, cinereus, tuberculis minutissimis fuscescentibus dense exasperatus cæterum glaber, unciali diametri, quadrupedalis. Ex hoc rami attolluntur teretes inuliter tuberculati volubiles ipsi ramosi, apud nos jam octodecimpedales. lignum alber. Folia sunt opposita, breviter petiolata oblonga acuta, subcoriacea, integerrima nisi quod sint supra medium sæpius obsolete repanda, facie viridibus & glaberrima dorso subtilissime tomentosa nudissima & aurea a quatuor ad sex uncias longa. Pedunculi axillares, paniculatis ramosi bracteis minutis oppositisque hic illic instructi, plus minus biancales. Calycis sanguinei & acuti glandule dorsales virides. Petala ex ungue longa ovata obtusa, ex aurantæo rubra. Antheræ luteæ.

Ex Caracas. Floret in caldario æstate. Siliuntur ramulus florens.

106.

EUPHORBIA BUPLEUIFOLIA.

Euphorbia inermis, subcaulis, foliis lanceolatis.

Planta tota lactesens, singularis ab omnibus congeneribus habitu suo diversissima. Radix est subtorius, calicium & ultra crassa perpendicularis, fibras e latere emittens, fuscescens, abiens in caput urthantum diametri uncialia, tandem subrotundum & strio amplius, ex quo folia plurima & pedunculi axillares egrediuntur. Folia desupta reliquum bases suas seu totidem squamas, nunc incrassatas, unde caput illud unguale redidit, & quotannis amputatur, dum nova folia ex centro prodeunt, sic semper radicalia, nisi qua velut hoc radice caput eadem vocant. Sunt hinc folia petiolata, lanceolata,

utrinque acuta integerrima quatuor uncias longa cum petiolo basi facie latitate videntia dorso pallidius ad costas inferiores per unquam dorsalem inferat una cum petiolo brevissime villosula ceterum glabra. Pedunculi axillares, teretes, villosuli unilori erecti vel petali pallide virentes totus breviter. Involucrum duplatum, foliola subrotunda obtusa vel parvis emarginatis nervo medio in mucronem tridentem & immo-entium pediculis glabra. Flores omnes hermaphroditi, scilicet Calyx campanulatus, glaber varius apice quinquefidus Petala quatuor, reniformia integerrima patentissima, crassa, latetissime virentia. Antherae longae. Germen glabrum, pedicellatum. Stigma trifidum, laciniis subfidis.

Ex Proemontorio bonae Spei. Floret Junio. Siliitur tota planta.

EUPHORBIA JUNCEA

Euphorbia umbella quinquefida dichotoma foliis involucrisque linearibus, acutis, involucrellis ovato-oblongis, mucronatis. Afr. bon. vol. 2. pag. 242.

Sub dio ad primum hibernum frigus tota perit, & ex semine delapsis primo anno vere novo renascitur in olla cretens de in tepidissimum arena vegetat ad equitatem Maris usque, quando etiam tota interit. Lacte abundat acerrimo, glabra tota. Radix ramosa albida, castrum crassa. Caulis pedalis vel sesquipedalis, teres, pernix columbinarum crassius erectus, totus foliosus, primo ex basi ramos proferens ipsi sibi similes ut multum a videntur deinde alio in decurso ex axillis foliorum breviores & serotinos ferentes. Folia densissime sparsa sessiva acuta integerrima plana patentissima et petala cum quacunque quadam virentia plus minus uncialia, minima linearia. Saepe ante succedunt latiora & linearibus mucronata in ramulis sicut sibi sicut. Involucrum pentaphyllum foliola lumbis totum castaneum humiliora, patentissima plicataque paulo eminentiora. Umbella quinquefida, a trunco ad quinque uncias longa, subaligata, radiis sex quartate dichotomis involucella opposita ovato-oblonga mucronata, integerrima. Flores foliis breviter pedunculati, erecti in centro umbellae de in dichotomus primarius masculi & females, in aliis dichotomis hermaphroditi fertiles. Utrinque calyx est carinatus, quadrifidus & glaber tum petala quatuor in marginibus subrotunda & cum brevissime pallentia in hermaphroditi acute hausa & virentia. Germen glabrum. Styli bifidi, stigmatibus obtusa. Capsula glabra.

Ex insula Canariensi Porto sancto. Floret Augusto & Septembri. Siliuntur in tubula caulis florens, & bos raris seminibusque aucto.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CLAVATUM.

Meembryanthemum siliis subteretibus angustatis, distinctis pedunculis clavatis calycibus quadrifidis

Totum glabrum habitu quam maxime accedens ad Meembryanthemum mortiflorum. Caulis bipedalis teres sedulosus vel ab ipsa basi ramos cautescens propter longitudinem castrum crassius cinctus erectus debilis sicut ut saltem se solum nequeat. Ramo junioris fragilis. Folia subteretia, obtusa, distincta opposita sessiva, patentissima, vel incurvata, impunctata nisi sentem adhibeas, quando plerumque Meembryanthemum punctata sunt cunctis uncialia, succulentia, saepe approximata. Flos semi-

malis, ad eam alterutro aut utramque lacus adhaerent ramulus brevissimus dupli-
 bus aut biflorus aut triflorus. Germen sic in petalum crassum necesse angustatur ut
 hoc ab ipso distinguat oculis non possit, unde figura exurgit clavata. Flores erecti, in-
 dorsales, interdiu aequi ac nocte expandi. Calyx quadrifidus lacinis parvis, obtusis erec-
 tis saepe tetraphyllis parvis ductibus paulo longioribus, rarisime his longioribus de
 foliiformibus. Petala numerosa, bifloria, utriusque alba, inaequalia, linearia, capil-
 laria alia. Filamenta brevissima, alba. Antherae flavescentes. Styli quatuor, biflori-
 mas, erecti alba longitudine filamentum. Stigmata breviter obtusa.

Ex Promontoria bonae Spei. Floret Julio & Augusto. Scitur rarius Boceus &
 Zucchiensis.

109.

CAPPARIS MARIANA.

Capparis pedunculis umbellatis, solitariis, stipulis nullis, foliis cordato-ovatis.

Arbustula aeterna, humilis altitudinis sempervirens, trunco brachium crasso &
 erecto quatuor ex umbra hinc inde ad nos adiecta acie pluribus annis fuit. Sed perat
 herba raris illis fere ad radicem super eam in locum mare ad alios ex radice
 non raris annis exiit. An nullum est? radice densa superficie punctis cineris
 exantibus deinde abito de quatuor floribus. Ram. teretes pediculi horizontaliter
 patenti & ad lentem subnatis. Folia sunt alterna breviter petiolata curvato-ovata
 obtusa, emarginata subgermana media venosa nervosa supra glabra de hinc utroque
 lateribus, ac si vix esse videret. Subtus paulo pallidiora ob lanam & oculis conspicu-
 erant, sed digito vixente facile abcedentem. Quae ut in longa & plus quam unciam
 lata petiolo sulcata tereti de ad lentem uncinata. Pedunculi quatuor angustis foliatis,
 alteri erecti crassi, compressi glaberrimi humilis. Flores aut brevissimi
 frons irregularis diametri humilis. Calyx erectus raris in flore rectum explerent
 albedo-umbra, glandula lanam uncinam deponens. Petala & filamenta sunt alba, duo
 autem petala, quae sub alio calyce humilis uncinataque, hinc hinc, de ad lentem uncinata
 hinc hinc sunt. Antherae pallent. Glandula hinc.

CAL. Perianthium tetraphyllum patentissimum decubuum foliis tribus ovatis ac-
 tis concavis quarto majori lobato obtuso summente. de hinc vix compresso.

COR. Petala quatuor obtusa, raris duplo longiora, deinde; horum duo vix ob-
 versis ovata patentissima duae autem praeribus utroque lobatoque hinc hinc altero
 latere hinc umbra foliata altera compressa altera utroque parvissima.

Nectarium glandula uncinata bifida, scissis parva ante petala uncinata.

SA. Filamenta numerosa bifloria, brevissima, longitudine curvata. Antherae in
 utroque ovata.

STY. Germen pedicellatum oblongum tereti obtusum, filamentis duplo brevius. Sty-
 lus nullus. Stigma hinc obtusum.

Crescit in insula Mariana. in castris hinc Septembris & Octobris. Scitur raris
 non Boceus de petiolo lanam.

110.

CAPPARIS ODORATISSIMA.

Capparis pedunculis racemosis, foliis ellipticis petiunculatis subtomentulose punctatis

■
Apud nos arborea septempedalis, comosa, erecta, & valde ramosa. Truncus & rami crassities diametro buccialis; igneus dorso & albidus. Rami teretes, puncta serratis & caducis. Asperitas ut si esset tuberculis alique asperitas punctata. Folia altera elongata supra acuta integerrima coracra firmata vix lobulata & in concava parte supra serrata ovata & glabra lobus obtusa cum punctis intrapetala argentea alioque interspersa serratis & tuberculata punctulata, vix minus tres unciarum longa, petiolo brevibus & punctato-asperatis imixta. Peduncululi communes ad ramulorum extremitates vix altere aut aequales aut laterales, stabili, vix unciales, a duobus ad quinque flores odoratissimos brevissimeque pedicellatos racemose sed approximato subsistentes. Calyx punctatus viret. Petala & filamenta primum alba, altero purpurea evadunt. Nectarium ex flavo pallidum. Antherae laevissimae.
Cal. Perianthium tetraphyllum, foliis ovatis, valde concavis, ventralis, patentissimis, vix in r. l. ca.

Cor. Petala quatuor, late ovata, obtusa, patentissima, calyce paulo longiora.
Nectarii squamae quatuor, ante calycem solidae pallidae, triangulares, planae, erectae, calyce triplo breviores.

Stam. Filamenta numerosa (sere triginta) subulata, patentissima, sere longitudine corollae. Antherae oblongae, erectae.

Pist. Germen pedicellatum, oblongum, erectum, longitudine sumum. Stylus vix ultra stigma perstatum subrotundum.

Ex Caracas. Floret Martio & Aprili in caldario. Silicium ramus boreus

III

CAPPARIS PARADOXA

Capparis foliis uncinatis, acuminatis, perennantibus, calycibus bipartitis.

Frutex sexpedalis, erectus truncus tereti, pollicem crasso, fusco; ramis ramoribus & dilapsorum foliorum cicatricibus protuberantibus irregularibus. Ramuli novelli pilis stellato-fasciculatis obducentur. Folia sparsa, approximata, petiolata, elongata uncinata, acuminata, integerrima, lacin nitida, juniora utrinque & ad oras pilis stellato-fasciculatis hirta, qua ad lentum in folii adulti dorso adhuc utcumque conspicuae sunt, in Jaco matrem evanescunt, ipsa a quatuor ad sex uncias longa cum petiolo haud multo brevior, pilis aspersa, & ad basin & apicem serrulata. Pedunculi uniflori, axillares, solitarii, teretes, crassiusculi, villosuli, patuli, calyci concentrici, unam tertiam usque partem longi. Flores inodori, pauciper aernati. Calyx villosus, ex flavo pallens, haud severim uncinatus, longus fere semunciam. Petala pallide & foetide flavescens, quibus filamenta, antherae & pistillum concentricae sunt.

Cal. Perianthium monophyllum, inferum, subcoriacum, tubulosum, femibulbum interioria femiovata, concava, erecta, superiore obtusa, inferiore acuta & breviora.

Cor. Petala quatuor, oblonga, acuta, erecta, calyce paulo longiora.

Stam. Filamenta sex, ad basin usque libera, subulata, declinata, calyce triplo longiora, quorum duo inferiora, paulo longiora. Antherae oblongae, incumbentes.

Pist. Germen teres, insidens pedicello crasso & summa longitudine fere aequanti. Stylus nullus. Stigma simplex, obtusum.

Ex Caracas. In caldario floret Aprili. Silicium ramus & genitalis.

LUDIA TUBERCULATA.

Ludia. *Commers. juss. gen. pag. 243.*

Arbor decempedalis trunco tereti, squabili, erecto, cinereo, diametri biennalis, ramis teretibus, fuscis, per puncta elevata albida densaque tota exasperatis, junioribus reclinatis. Folia alterna, breviter petiolata, lanceolata, obtusula, integerrima vel rarius uno alterove dentente obsolete subrepanda, plus minus duas uncias longa, supra nitidissima & ad tactum veluti polita, subtus glabra & venulosa; petiolo brevi & ex fusco sanguineo. Stipulae nullae. Pedunculi uniflori, axillares, solitarii vel paucissimi aggregati, villosuli, breves, ad basin bracteolis quatuor ovatis concavis parvisque muniti, quarum duae paulo altius locantur infra geniculum, quod in pedunculo est, aliae autem duae ad ipsum eundem ortum sunt. Pedunculus superne ad geniculum usque bifidus est. Calyx villosus, fordide pallens, nonnunquam in foliolo a quinque ad octo divisus, sic varie & monstruose tunc puto sectus. Glandulae arachnoae vel effundunt. Flores sine fructu decidunt brevis quosum unicus in fructum anno elapso abit, qui autem ad perfectam maturitatem non pervenit. Qualis erat, depungi curavi. Loculamentorum & seminum numerus non quadrat cum Justicuo.

CAL. Perianthium tetraphyllum, inferum, foliolis ovatis, acutis, patentissimis, persistentibus.

Cor. nulla.

Neclarium glandulae numero incerto plures, laeviter subrotundae, compressae, parvae, geminae circumscissae.

STAM. Filamenta numerosa receptacula inserta, subulata, patentissima, calyce duplo longiora. Antherae erectae.

PIST. Germen ovarium, superum. Stylus bifidus, erectus, ramulibus brevior. Stigma trifidum reflexum.

PER. Bacca globosa, secca, stylo acuminata, trilocularia.

SEM. foliaria.

Crescit in insula Maurili. In cultario fleret Junio & Julio. Siliitur ramulus florens, tum aucti flores, auctaque aliquot nectarii glandulae, & fructus.

TETRANTHERA LAURIFOLIA.

Arbor apud nos decempedalis, ramosa, comosa, trunco brachium crasso, tereti, erecto cinereo tuberculis utriusculis sed haud valde eminentibus inaequali. Rami a foliis distatis tuberculati juniores foliosi ad lentem villosuli & viridesci. Folia sunt alterna, approximata, oblonga, obtusa, integerrima, venulosa, coriacea, nervo medio eiusque principibus utriusque ad lentem villosula. exteriorem glabra, laete nitida, plus minus quinque uncias longa, petiolo lanata unctali & villosa. Pedunculi communes ad folia inferiora & infra haec ad foliorum distalium cinctriculas axillares, solitarii, villosuli, graciles, patuli, unguales, umbellatim divisi in pedunculos 2 duobus ad quinque breviores. Hi apice gerunt involucrum ex flavo fordens & ad lentem tomentosulum, ex quo etiam umbellatum egrediuntur pediculi plus minus duodecim, brevissimi, villosi & uniflori. Postea ergo inflorescentia dicit umbella composita involucro particulari praedita, unguali desinita. Petala sunt albida & foris hirsuta. Frumentum fertilia hirsuta, serilia gra-

HERA. Anthera lutea. Bacca laivate purpureotubra pulvis majoris volumine. Novum genus a quatuor antheris in apice filamenti mutuantibus Tetrantheram vocavi.

Cal. Intolactum commune tetraphyllum druidum fidalis ex ovato subrotundis lobulis, lacato-cuneatis, coloratis, patentissimis, subaequalibus, longitudine corollae, quorum duo magis exteriora. Perianthium proprium nullum.

Cor. Petala tria - quinque, uncinolata, acutula apice saepe denticulata, pluma, patentissima.

Stam. Filamenta duodecim - septemdecim subulata, erecta longitudine corollae, in apicem latiore oblongum & antice quadrilocularem expansa. Antherae quatuor, oblongae loculamentis filamentis infixa. Filamenta alia haec quatuor novem, clavata, breviora, prioribus amixta.

Pist. Germen superum, subrotundum, parvum. Stylus bifidus crassus, erectus brevissimus. Stigma simplex, obtusum.

Fruct. Bacca globosa, unilocularis.

Sem. unicum, globosum, magnum.

Sponte crescit in China, colitur in insula Mauritii, unde ad nos adlata fuit sub titulo *Ceryth de la Chine* sive *Ceryth rhodense*. Fertilitatem sub die in calidario Horti Septentrionis & Octobri. Saltantur in calidario ramulus florens, trunculus frutescens tenuis & multi flos, pubillum, flamen.

HOSTIA COEQUALEA.

Curatua pyramidalis. *Art. bot. vol. 2. pag. 353.*

Frutex tres quatuorve pedes altus, totus odore praeditus fetidioris Vitae Agri casti, cretici, umbosus. Truncus pollicem crassus, subangulatus, cortice cinereo & inaequali teritur. Ramus junior acutus et rugosus cum angulis membranaceis perique calamo crassiores. Folia opposita, breviter petiolata, ovata, ad petiolum decurrentia parumper sive ex basi lanceolata ovata, acuta, obsolete serrulata, venosa, utrinque ad sentem una cum petiolo reticulata. Subtus rugosa, a tribus ad quinque nervis longa. Pedunculi paniculae terminalis & ex ramorum nodis ex illis oppositi simul formantes paniculam thyrsoideam. Caeus quatuorve nervis longa. Pedunculi unites, alii & tetragoni bracteolis ad divisiones minutis instructi. Calyx albus purpurascit. Corolla intese ex cretulo cyanea cum solo collo labii inferioris flavo, tota villosa, & ad lentem punctis albis adpersa. Antherae ex anthero surgent. Filamenta inferiora bifida. Si in cuneatae nervi. Germen villatum.

Cal. Perianthium inferum monophyllum, subrotundum, parvum, obsolete bilobatum, lobis utroque indentato & acuto.

Cor. monopetala subrigens. Tubus cylindricus incurvulus, longus, limbus bilobatus, ubi brevior, patentissimus. Labium superius oblongum obtusum planum. Labium inferius tripartitum lacinae laterales subrotundae, ceterum labio superiori simillimum. lacina intermedia ampla, rotundata, emarginata, pluma.

Stam. Filamenta quatuor subulata longitudine tubi corollae, cum per totam fere longitudinem accreta, quorum duo interiora sunt temper sterilia & apicibus acuta horizontaliter exteriorum haec. Antherae in filamentis exterioribus paulo longioribus ovatae, subgeminae, pulsatice.

F. 17. Germen superum subrotundum. Sty an filiformi; Caprine anteroflexa brava, An-
manibus longior. Stylus simplex, obtusum.

F. 18. Drupa subrotunda.

Sem. Nux subrotunda, depressa, quadrilobata. Nuclei solitarii, oblongi.

Patriam non agnoscitur Florere September ad Decembrem tractum maturare Martio.
Tabula exhibet ramos florentem supra haerem, quosdam longitudo altera fructum postea
hunc cum calyce, deum drupam & nuxem tandem necem integram desiccatamq; hortan.
Aut decem annos ex horto In. J. vici Kanabergensis ad nos impetit In horto Carna-
bur, hui quo riam postea deum in horto cum publico hunc per via celebratur ex horto
fuisse propaganda. Certe habuit hinc In. Sc. de hunc in horto Carnaria Pluviale In
quodam ex horto pro via habet potuerit. Primum quibus annis horete in caldaria
agere videri receperit. Hinc hinc horete Mai fructus hui deum in caldaria videri
de Augusti habere penam hortan abundant, qui Septembris rursus expandi, quando planta
in caldaria reperitur hinc. In horto per hunc horete de horete ad Decembrem usque,
de Martio deum fructus utque maturo deum. De hunc de horete, quibus horete
In character totum radicalium hunc potuit non esse deum Carnaria nec Pluviale,
affirmare etiam in hunc In. J. vici Banks, longe aliam in horto Carnaria plantam pro
Carnaria videri. Certe hunc horete horete de horete de horete de horete de horete
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TANAECIUM PARASTICUM.

TANAECIUM hinc in hunc horete, totum horete horete horete horete horete horete
pag. 98.

CRUCIATA? horete horete horete horete horete horete horete horete horete horete
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Totum glabrum est & iocodorem. Caulis hinc digitum crassus & horete horete, horete,
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Caul. Perianthium monopetalum, lobatum, crassum, horete, horete, horete, horete,
horete, horete horete horete horete horete horete horete horete horete horete horete
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Cor monopetala. Tabula horete horete, calycem paulo longior. Flos cylindricus, lan-
ga horete supra horete horete horete horete horete horete horete horete horete horete
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Stam. Filamenta quatuor subulata, in hunc hunc corolla hinc horete horete horete,
quibus duo paulo longior. Anthera oblonga dolum, erecta. Rudimentum
filamenti quatuor.

Thryothrausta longifolia *sp. n.* *Thryothrausta* *sp. n.*
Thryothrausta longifolia, *Thryothrausta* *sp. n.*
 Crescit in Jamaica & ad Caracas. Floret in calidulo Aprili & Maji. Siliculae re-
 sistentibus, pilulosis, & articulis duobus cum radiante hilantibus quibus

THRYOTHRUSTA LONGIFOLIA

Thryothrausta foliis simplicibus, racemis sparsi, reclinat. Jacq. coll. bot. 4. pag. 36.

Thryothrausta longifolia, *Thryothrausta* *sp. n.*
Thryothrausta longifolia, *Thryothrausta* *sp. n.*
Thryothrausta longifolia, *Thryothrausta* *sp. n.*
Thryothrausta longifolia, *Thryothrausta* *sp. n.*

Thryothrausta longifolia, *Thryothrausta* *sp. n.*
Thryothrausta longifolia, *Thryothrausta* *sp. n.*

in terra. Summus hic truncus stipulatus videt, ad folia utrinque fascicula, & glomer
 in truncis jam hancem altitudinem acquirit. Prima ex pluribus individuis primas floes
 produxit anno 1799 mense Novembri, & iterum altero anno. Ab hoc tempore
 hinc hinc quotannis ab Augusto ad Novembrem, nunquam precocious. Folia sunt

elungate lanceolata, utrinque acuta, aculeato-ferata, nitida, firma, inter vir
 numerosis a nervo medio versus utrumque subperpendiculariter protensa insignita, longitu-
 ra sesquipedalia & ultra latitudine unius tres. Petiolo insunt brevissimo, tereti, ex par-

teolis minutissimis instructi, sparsi in trunco inter foliorum foveas, numerosissimi, recti
 nati vel penduli, breviores saepe magis horizontales. Pedicelli breves. Flores saepe
 tentos. Calyx ex viridi flavo-fuscus. Corolla corollata. Foris multo latius
 lincta, laciniis lobis primo concavis, deinde convexas. Antherae pubescentes. Anno 1799

in hinc hinc quotannis ab Augusto ad Novembrem, nunquam precocious. Folia sunt
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 tentos. Calyx ex viridi flavo-fuscus. Corolla corollata. Foris multo latius
 lincta, laciniis lobis primo concavis, deinde convexas. Antherae pubescentes. Anno 1799

PIST. Germen superum, oblongo-ovatum, reconditum in fundo tubi filamentorum. Stylus brevis, erectus. Stigma quinquefidum, obtusum.

PER. Bacca subrotunda, corticosa, unilocularis.

SEM. pauca.

Crescit ad Caracas. In caldario floret vulgare. Visuntur pars summa caulis florentis. *a* Calyx auctus cum contento pistillo. *b* Flos auctus antice inspectus. *c* Corolla a tergo visa. *d* Stamina aucta. *e* Pistillum auctum. *f* Racemi fructiferi pars ex horto cum tribus fructibus, quorum duo ante maturitatem parsiderant. *g* Semen ex hac bacca cum fundo toricis & calyce. *h* Semina ex uno fructu adiato ex loco natali.

117

HERMANNIA CANDICANS.

Hermannia foliis ovatis, obtusis, tomentosis, calycibus patulis, subangulatis, stipulis subulatis. *Art. her. vol. 2. pag. 418.*

Tota tomentosa est, mollis & meana, tomento constante ex minutis pilis stellato-fasciculatis. Frutex tres quatuorve pedes altus, ramosus & erectus, caule tereti, calamin & ultra crasso cinerascente. Folia ovata, basi saepe parumper cordata, obtusissima, emarginata non plicata, breviter petiolata, plus minus uncialia. Stipulae subulatae, acutae, erectae. Pedunculis axillares, biflori, patentes, fere longitudine foliorum. Bracteae ad pedicellos lanceolatae, erectae, plerumque duae. Flores nutantes, laedori. Calyx albidus, subrotundus, subangulatus, tomentosus, patens, ad vnam tertiam quinquefidus; dentibus semiovatis, acutis, erectis. Petala flava, calyce duplo longiora, figura & situ congenerum. Filamenta quoque, subcuneiformia, membranacea, basi rotate connata, superne pilis stellato-fasciculatis ciliata. Antherae lanceolatae, hirsutae, fuscae. Germen obverse ovatum, quinquelobatum, totum pilis stellato-fasciculatis hirsutum. Stylus quinque, connatus, erectus, pilis simplicibus capitatisque hirsutus. Capsula ovata, hirta, acuta, quinquelocularis, quinquevalvis; valvula apice bifida. Semina plura, reniformia, fusca.

Ex Promontorio bona Spei. Floret Mayo & Junio. Visuntur caulis florentis pars, capsula, semen, auctaque flamen & pistillum.

118.

HERMANNIA ROTUNDIFOLIA

Hermannia foliis ex ovato subrotundis, rugosis, hirsutis, pedunculis unifloris.

Caulis fruticosus, tripedalis, teres, valens crassior, scabriusculus, ferrugineus valde ramosus erectiusculus tenuis ferrugineis ob pilos dense fasciculatos rectos, nec stellatos molles longosque canescentibus, aliis patensissimis, aliis erectis. Folia sunt alterna, breviter petiolata, ex figura subrotunda magis ovata vel ovalis, rotundata, obtusissima emarginata, plicatula, rugosa, dorso & ad oras pilis fasciculatis rectis densissime obtusa, saepe minus longiora vix uncialia, ad aetum ob pilos rugosque crassa. Stipulae geminae, lanceolatae, acutae, hirtae, brevi marcescendo flavae. Stipulae & foliorum minuta rudimenta, in capitulum collecta, summities ramulorum terminant, mentulae hirsutas conserendas. Pedunculi subuniflori, breves, axillares, foliati, paucis bracteis hirsutis instructi. Flores penduli. Perianthium monophyllum, campanulatum, decagonum, hispidum, acutum, persistens, ex flavo pallens ore quinqueidentato. Petala

vix emarginata, calyce paulo ingioma. Nava, supra calycem subrotunda & patens, marcescendo una cum hoc tubella. Filamenta cuneiformia, basi levissime connata plana alba cum fascia viridi media, superne ad oras paucis fasciculorum pilis ciliata. Antheræ hirsutæ. Germen subrotundum, quinquefidelatum pilis setato-fasciculatis tectum. Styli quinque conglutinati, totent pilis simplicibus hirsuti, signatis villosulis. Capsula subrotunda, quinquelobata.

Ex Promontorio bonæ Spes. Floret Julio & Augusto. Exhibentia pars caulis florentis, & nuda semen & pistillum.

119.

HERMANNIA LATIFOLIA

Hermannia foliis late oblongis, cuneato-crenulatis, rugosis utriusque & ad oras per pedicellos stellato-fasciculatos tomentosis, pedunculis multifloris.

Hermannia mucana. Schrad. hantou. pag. 11. tab. 5.

Frutex dupa tresve pedes altus, totus quantus pilis setato-fasciculatis dense obtusus & exasperatus, caule tereti, erecto amolo, primo calanum & ultra crasso una cum ramulis ex fusco purpurascens. Folia sunt alterna, breviter petiolata, late oblonga, rugosa truncata superne crenulata, limbo subundulata, supra minutosecula, subtus aspera, non utriusque, majora duas uncias longa utriusque lata. Stipulae geminae lanceolato-lineariter acute, erectae hispidae. Pedunculi multiflori, compacti autantes primum terminales, deinde ob ramum elongatum, steriles pedicellis propriis brevissimis. Bracteam ad pedicellum numero inserta paucas uncinato-lanceolatae, paucis acuta, florum longitudine exteriora duores. Calyx ovatus, subpentagonus, infusus, quinquecostatus, acutus. Petala extra calycem breviter prominencia lamina subrotunda, submarginata, patentissimis, navis, deinde rugulosis, ungue connatis. Filamenta quinque, basi coalita, uncostata, glabra alba cum fascia media viride. Antheræ tenuissimae, acute, ad latera villosulis pilis fasciculatis. Germen obverse ovatum pentagonum, virens, totum pilis setato-fasciculatis hispidum. Styli quinque conglutinati, erecti, inferne limbibus pilis obtusi. Signata simplicia, patula. Capsula subrotunda subquinqueloba, hispida fuscescens quinquelocularis, quinquecostata. Semen ut quolibet loculamento sero quatuor, reniformi fusca.

Ex Promontorio bonæ Spes. Floret Julio & Augusto. Tabula sistit ramum florantem, capsulam, & nuda semen & pistillum.

120.

HERMANNIA SCORDIFOLIA.

Hermannia foliis oblongis, obtusis, minutissime stellato-pilosis, pedunculis subbifloris, calycibus foris ad basin inter lacinas gibbosis.

Caulis fruticosus, erectus, tripedalis, vix calanum crassus, teres, ramosus, junior viridis, aetate fuscescens; una cum petiolis, foliis subtus & ad oras, stipulis, bracteis, pedicellis, calyce germine & fructu obtusis pilis albis stellato-fasciculatis minutis. Ramuli saepe glaberrimi. Primo intuitu sola videtur glabra. Folia sunt alterna, oblonga, superiora basi angustata obtusa, breviter petiolata, supra medium serrulata, venosa, scabriuscula, facie rariter hirtula unam alteramve unciam longa. Stipulae lineari-lanceolatae, acutae, parvae. Pedunculi axillares solitarii, unilori, laevi, rarius

tribori, bracteolis minutis instructi, glabri, foliorum plus minus longitudine. Pedicelli breves, nutantes in flore, in fructu erecti. Flores inodori, penduli. Calyx viridis, unicoloratus, semiquinquedidus, basi planiusculus & foris gibbosulus, lacinus femoratus, acuminatus, erectis. Petala calyce fere duplo longiora, flava, lina & figura congenerum. Filamenta quinque, inferne ad unam quartam partem connata, cuneiformia, compresso-plana, erecta, superne ad oras pilis fasciculatis & infra hos papulis simplicibus ciliata. Antherae subulatae, didymae, ad latus villosulae, ad apicem barbatae, conniventes in coenae, fuscescentes. Germen obverse ovatum, quinquelobatum. Styli quinque, coequis, subulatae, erectae, inferne pilis simplicibus, superne capitatae hirsulae. Stigmata simplicia, obtusa. Capsula subovata, obtusa, quinquelobata, fusca, quinquelocularis, quinquevalvis. Semina plus minus quinque, rotundato-reniformia, compressa, rugulosa, fuliginosa.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Januo & Augusto. Silivatur ramus borens, capsula, & aucta calyx, portio folii, flamen & pistillum.

121

HERMANNIA DISFORMIFOLIA.

Hermannia foliis oblongo-lanceolatis, tomentosis, rugosis, crollis, ad oras plicatis; pedunculis unilobis.

Frutex sexpedalis, caule tereti, subtomentoso, erecto, ramoso, digitum minimum crasso, ex cinereo fuscescente. Rami juniores tomentosi incani. Tomentum omnium partium consistit minutissimis fasciculis pilorum stellatorum alborumque. Folia sunt alterna, breviter petiolata, ex oblongo lanceolata, acutula, tomentosa, incana, rugosa, mollia, crenato-ferrata, crassa sive duplicato-ferrata, ad oras plicata, plus minus fere cuneata. Stipulae subulatae, erectae. Pedunculi terminales raro axillares, unilobi, cerui, tomentosi, breves. Flores penduli. Calyx cum rubore patens semiquinquedidus, acutus, vix angulatus, tomentosus. Petala flava, calyce duplo longiora. Filamenta cuneiformia, alba, basi levissime connata, supra medium ad oras pilis fasciculato-stellatis ciliata. Antherae hirsutae, ad apicem barbatae. Germen pedicellatum, obverse ovatum, quinquelobatum, pilis stellato-fasciculatis totum hirsutum. Stylus contigit, pilis simplicibus hirsutus, erectus.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Aprili & Mayo. Silivatur ramus florens cum truncis superioris parte; dein aucta flamen & pistillum.

122.

HERMANNIA DENUDATA.

Hermannia foliis lanceolatis, acutis, levibus, superne serratis. *Ann. Bot. pag. 611. Coen. diff. pag. 389. tab. 183. fig. 1.*

Tota glabra & inodora. Caulis fruticosus, plerumque ex eadem radice plures, teretes, calvum vel & digitum crassi, ramosi, erecti, quadripedales, nigrofusci. Folia alterna, breviter petiolata, lanceolata, acuta, ad medietatem usque saepius integerrima, dein ad apicem usque argute serrata, crassula, rigida, erectiuscula, ex glauco viridula, plus minus biuncialis. Stipulae longe lanceolatae, acuminate, integerrimae, glaucae, erectiuscula, fere femoratae. Pedunculi racemosi, oppositifolii, sessilibus, bracteolati, erectiusculi, circa quatuorve uncias longi. In his folia inferiora saepe caulibus saepe

hae superiorem integerrima multaque irregulari. Stamina sex ligulae opposita. Filamentum ovatis parvis lateribus et pedunculis pendulis subaequalibus vel sublongioribus bracteis duplo superolabo-oculis oppositis ternaria circa medietatem insertis. Si quis autem, quos tacemus ego dico, ramulos dici velit, erunt tunc flores axillares. Flores penduli. Calyx lobatissimus, tumidulus, subpentagonus, semiquinquelobus, ex flavo viridis; lobis ovatis acutis, erectis. Petala lutea, calyce dimidio longiora, parva, non connata. Filamenta quinque, basi levissima connata, compressa, lata, pallida. Antherae oblongae, apice bifidae, hirsutae, incumbentes, ex flavo saescentes. Germen obverse ovatum quinquelobatum, ad angulos pilis setosis obditum. Stylus quinque, coactis, nec dehaerens, glabri, pedicellatus. Capsula figura germinis, quinquelocularis, quinquevalvis calyce duplo longior. Semina in quolibet loculamento sive quatuor, orbiculato-reniformia, plana, rugosa, nigra.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret totam aetatem. Tabula exhibet ramos dententem, florem seorsum, capsulam, hanc partem, natamque Lamen & pilulum.

HERMANNIA FILIFOLIA

Hermannia foliis lanceolatis-linearibus, carinatis, glabris, margine scabris

Hermannia foliis linearis-triquetris, integerrimis. Lam. f. f. pag. 611

Hermannia foliis linearis-triquetris, glomeratis; ligulis magis, imbecillatis. Coen. af. pag. 237. tab. 180. fig. 3

Caulis fistulosus, teres, fascis, vix bellato-fasciculata minutis & vix conspicuis asperisculis, albis terete pedes altus, basi caudam crassam & sic ramosam, ut multicaulis planta dici possit, ramis virgatis, erectis, quasi similibus, totis ipse alternatim ramosa. Folia alterna, subsessilia, lanceolato-linearis, superne paulo latiora, acuta, carinata, utrinque glabra, ad costas per costas omnium minutissimo cartilagineo-denticulata, vix uersalia. Ligulae geminae, lanceolatae, mucronatae, erectae, foliis quadruplo breviores. Pedunculi terminales, subsessilibus, ab unice ad quinque, unidori, breves remani, glaberrimi, suprali subsessili bractea ligulae similibus. Flores penduli, interbin unidori, noctu saescentiam Orchidis odoratissimae imitantes. Calyx ovatus, subpentagonus, glaber, ad unam tertiam quinquelobus, acutus, erectus, pallide viridis. Petala calyce duplo longiora, saescentia, dorso partim rubra, filis more mutis incumbentibus. Filamenta quinque oblonga cum apice irregulari & sic subtriloculari-complexo. Antherae, in eorum connatis, glabrae. Antherae erectae, bifidae. Germen subrotundum, pedicellatum, palea bellato-fasciculata hirsutum. Stylus quinque, in unum corpus coactis, erectis, inferne pilis longioribus, capitatibus hirsutis. Capsula ovata, quinquelocularis, sesbra, quinquevalvis. Semina plurima, siccata.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret ab Aprili ad Junium. Silantur pars superior ovulis & aerea pilulum & lamen.

HERMANNIA CUNEIFOLIA

*Hermannia foliis cuneiformibus, truncatis, ad apicem dentatis. racemum terminantibus
lanceatis, ligulis bracteisque subaequalibus.*

Protes tripedalis, caetum, ramulissimum; tenues ramuli, caudam crassa, tubigi-

pedis non raro tantis. Folia utrinque & ad apicem bipinnata, breviter & ciliis duobus distans ab
 pedis parte de latere latius distans, utrinque & ad apicem bipinnata & in ciliis distans. Folia sunt
 cuneiformia, nitida, breviter petiolata, truncatula, versus apicem & in apice decussata,
 ceterum integerrima, venosa, numerosa, ex incano vicia, longiora vix unciarum
 una, caulina duplo latiora & hinc inde breviter ovata. Stipulae cordato-ovatae, membranaceae.
 Racemi multiloci, terminales, erecti, secundi, aphylli, laevi, bracteae non
 ad pedicellum opposita & stipulae haud minus truncatae. Fructus in axillis breviter
 pedunculati, punctis in a latere distans, bracteae propriae sub apice non distans & vix quod
 dem diversiflorae divisa in tres, quatuor, rarius quinque locis semiovatas acutas & in
 margine parte latius distans, distans deponit autem bracteae altera longiora bidentata. Flores
 pedicellis vix distinctis. Calyx campanulatus & quinquefidus, lobis non acutis & parte latius
 distans ciliatis. Petala lata, calyce fere triplo longiora, unguibus erectis, limbo peltato,
 & a figura congestum. Filamenta quinque, tumefacta, compressa, filiformia, se-
 pte ad oram pili stellato-fasciculata ciliata, basi vix coeunt. Antherae didymae,
 acutae, connatae, fulvae, pilosae. Germen breviter ovatum, quinquefidum, ad
 marginem parte latius distans bidentata. Stylus quinque, ciliatis parte latius distans
 lobis. Capsula laeta. Semina plurima, succulentia.

Ex Praemontorio bonae spei. Floret autumnum. Situat in parte raris summa, &
 laeta flumina pulcherrima.

123.

NERMANNIA TRIFURCA.

Nermannia habet ciliatam, utrinque & ad apicem bipinnatam, breviter & ciliis duobus distans ab
 pedis parte de latere latius distans, utrinque & ad apicem bipinnata & in ciliis distans.

Nermannia habet ciliatam, utrinque & ad apicem bipinnatam, breviter & ciliis duobus distans ab
 pedis parte de latere latius distans, utrinque & ad apicem bipinnata & in ciliis distans.

Caulis frutescens, bipedalis, digitum minimum crassus, totus ramulosus, teres, gla-
 ber, succulentus. Folia alterna, breviter petiolata, cuneiformia, apice truncato triden-
 tato vel oras integerrima, utrinque lomentosa, ex incano vicia, plus minus semun-
 rium longa, sutura in ramulis junioribus cum apice integerrima. Stipulae ovatae ac-
 utae. Pedunculati in ramulis junioribus axillares, solitarii, filiformes, geniculati, uniflori,
 ad idem lotus nutantes, unde flores racemosi, secundi & penduli. Calyx campanulatus,
 non vel minimum inflatus, viridis, lomentosus, ad duas tertias quinquefidus, lobo pen-
 tagono, limbi laciniis lanceolatis, acuminatis, erectis. Corolla figurae campanulatae,
 primo uno alterove die purpureo-rubra, dein carnea, calyce duplo longior. Petala
 quinque, ex ungue longo & conniventi-cucullato breviter in junioribus breviter ovata,
 rotundata, planam, erectam nec vel minimum pedunculatam. Filamenta quinque, basi
 vix coeunt, lata, compressa, erecta, pallida. Antherae subulatae, acutae, longae,
 erectae, in eorum conniventes, sulphureae, pilosae, apice bifida barbata. Germen pe-
 dicellatum, breviter ovatum, quinquefidum, totum bipedatum, coronatum quinque
 pedicibus bifidis. Stylus quinque, unum stylum quinquefidum mentiones, bipidali,
 ciliis erectis haud minus longiora in fructu pedicellata. In parte latius distans. Corolla pro-
 funde quinquefidus, lobis non acutis, bracteae propriae sub apice non distans & vix quod
 dem diversiflorae divisa in tres, quatuor, rarius quinque locis semiovatas acutas & in
 margine parte latius distans, distans deponit autem bracteae altera longiora bidentata. Flores
 pedicellis vix distinctis. Calyx campanulatus & quinquefidus, lobis non acutis & parte latius
 distans ciliatis. Petala lata, calyce fere triplo longiora, unguibus erectis, limbo peltato,
 & a figura congestum. Filamenta quinque, tumefacta, compressa, filiformia, se-
 pte ad oram pili stellato-fasciculata ciliata, basi vix coeunt. Antherae didymae,
 acutae, connatae, fulvae, pilosae. Germen breviter ovatum, quinquefidum, ad
 marginem parte latius distans bidentata. Stylus quinque, ciliatis parte latius distans
 lobis. Capsula laeta. Semina plurima, succulentia.

Ex Praemontorio bonae spei. Floret totum autumnum. Situat in parte raris summa,
 utrinque flumina pulcherrima.

HERMANNIA ANGULARIS

Hermannia lutea var. *angularis*. rotundata. Sepala ferrug. supra glabra. Subula hor-
da, calycibus plano-quinquangularibus

Frutex erectus, tripedalis, ramulosus, caule hereti, ciliatissimo & ultra crasso, fusco,
habens quosdam bellissimos fasciculos heretos. Flores cymosissimi. Lili. Sepala supra
fracta, supra rotundata dentata, ad oras integerrima supra glabra, subtus pilis bellis-
simo-fasciculata hirsuta, ad oras pilis simplicibus hirta, uncinata, lanosa quosdam super in-
tegrissima & acuta. Stipulae lanceolatae, acuminatae, ciliatae, recurvatae, integerrimae,
sicut ad basem tripliciter hirtae. Pediculus ad summam partem ad basem & recurvatus. An-
therae vel hirsutae, multae, heros, hirsutae, bracteatae stipulae hirtae, hirsutae. Capsula
lanceolata, inflata, plano-quinquangularis, ad lentem hirsuta, pallide virens. Petala
calyce paulo longiora, lata, foris parumper rubentia, sicut & ligula congestissima. Fi-
lamenta quinque, subulata, metastomatibus pilis quibusdam hirsutis in comam
conspicua. Antherae oblongae, apice bilobae, hirsutae, hirsutae. Stylus hirsutus
erectus, pilis bellisimo-fasciculatis hirsutus. Stylus quoque, ad unum corpus unum,
inferius pilis simplicibus capitatisque hirsutis

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Aprilis & Maio. Tabula ex parte co-
muni florentem, auctaque flamen & pistillum.

HERMANNIA SCABRA

Hermannia caule tuberosa fasciculata hirta scabra, foliis ramiferis, ferrugatis, ad
oras revoluta, scabra, pedunculis subsibirata

Hermannia caule scabra, foliis lanceolato-ovatis, dentatis, scabrae pedunculis bifloris,
calycibus brevibus. *Cavan. diff. pag. 331. tab. 152. fig. 4*

Hermannia hirsuta. *Schrad. hirta pag. 10. tab. 4*

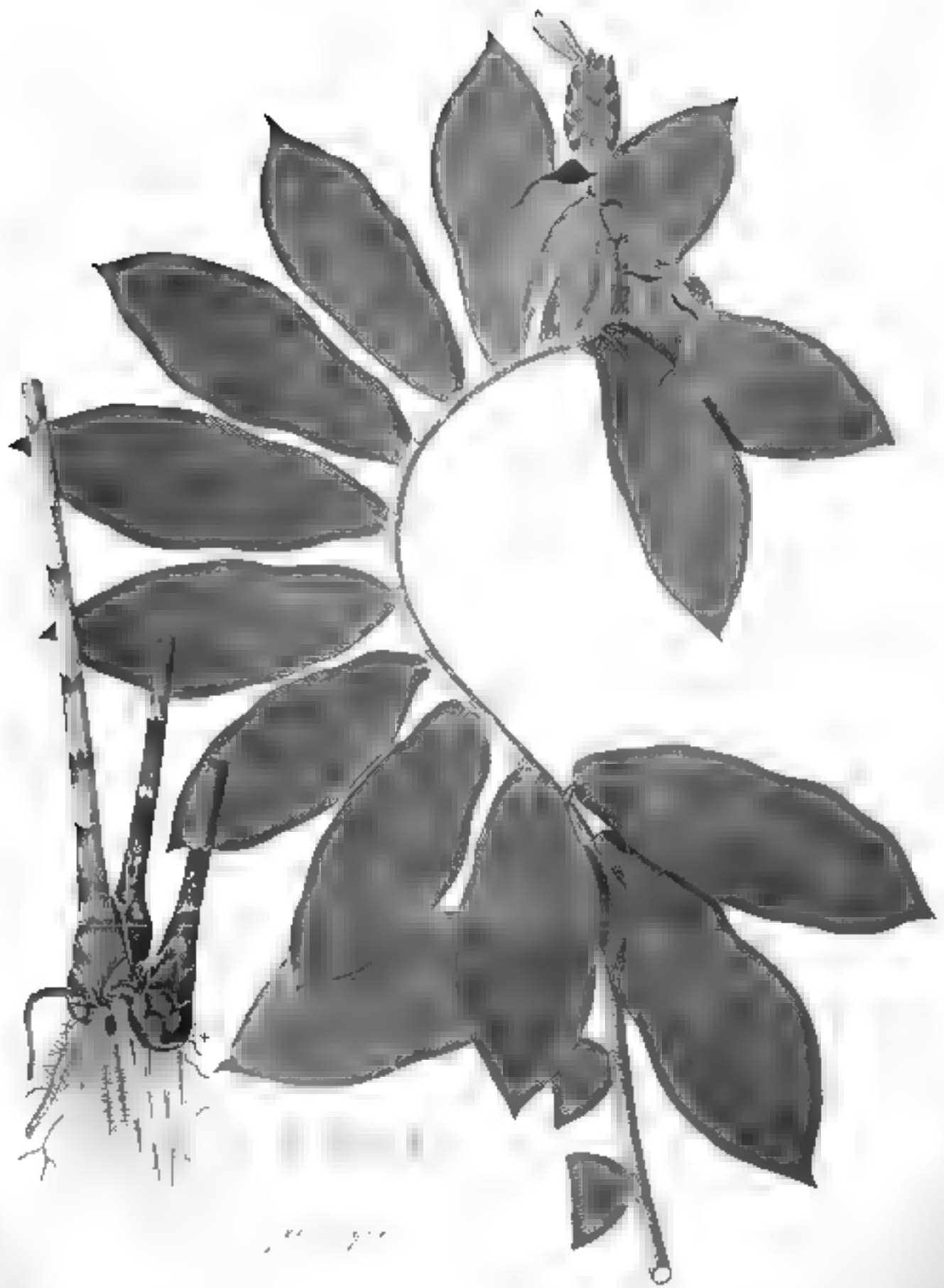
Frutex quadripedalis. Caulis, rami, folia utrinque & ad oras, stipulae, calyx &
perianthium hirsutis, supra pilis aggregatis & emittentibus hirta habet. Caulis semper
erectus, adulti ferrugineus. Folia sunt alternata, numerosa, brevissima petiolata, late co-
njugata, supra lanceolata, subtus vel integerrima, denticulata hirsuta, ad oras
revoluta & super nodulata, rugulosa, subtus incana, patentissima, vix neciam longa
de parte rotundata, dentata. Pediculus acuminatus & bracteatus. Sepala
superius biflori, etiam per pedunculos bifloros plures racemosi, erectiusculi. Bractea lin-
ceolata, hirsuta, plerumque teres. Flores nati, inodori. Perianthium mono-
phyllum, campanulatum, nec inflatum, decagonum, quinque-dentatum, ex flavo virens
dentibus acutis, erectis. Petalorum interiorum & calyce duplo longiorum ligulae con-
cavi & incurvi, laminae subrotunda & emarginata. Filamenta quinque, ipsa sola basi
in forma rotunda, hirsutissima, supra hirsuta, hirsuta. Antherae oblongae, apice bilobae acutae, foveolae laterae, in comam cono-
spicua. Stylus villosus. Germen obverse ovatum, quinque-fiduciatum, viride. Stylus quinque,
contigui, erecti, filiformes, pilis capitatis villosi. Stigmata obtusa. Capsula subrotunda,
quatuor-loba, subulata cum apice depresso hirta, quinque-lobata, quinque-loba, calyce
duplo longior. In parte de quibusdam hirsutissimis pilis parte supra hirsuta.

Ex Promontorio bonae Spei. Floret primo vere. In tabulis habentur rami her-
etos, pars ramuli frutescentis, & aucta ramuli fructuum, pistillum, calyx, & perianthium

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11111111



Olea uncinulata

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activity.

The second part of the document provides a detailed explanation of the accounting cycle. It outlines the ten steps involved in the process, from identifying the accounting entity to preparing financial statements. Each step is described in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the concepts. The cycle is presented as a continuous loop that repeats every year.

The third part of the document discusses the importance of adjusting entries. It explains that these entries are necessary to ensure that the financial statements reflect the true financial position of the company at the end of the period. Examples of adjusting entries are provided, including entries for depreciation, amortization, and accrued expenses.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of closing entries. It explains that these entries are necessary to reset the temporary accounts (revenues, expenses, and dividends) to zero at the end of the period. This allows the company to start the new period with a clean slate. Examples of closing entries are provided, showing how the net income is transferred to the retained earnings account.

The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of preparing financial statements. It explains that these statements provide a clear and concise summary of the company's financial performance and position. The four main financial statements are discussed: the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of retained earnings, and the cash flow statement. Each statement is described in detail, and examples are provided to illustrate their format and content.

The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of internal controls. It explains that these controls are necessary to prevent and detect errors and fraud. Examples of internal controls are provided, including the separation of duties, the use of checks, and the regular reconciliation of accounts.

The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of ethics in accounting. It explains that accountants have a duty to act in the best interests of the public and to maintain the highest standards of integrity and honesty. Examples of ethical dilemmas are provided, and the correct course of action is discussed for each.



Justicia purula

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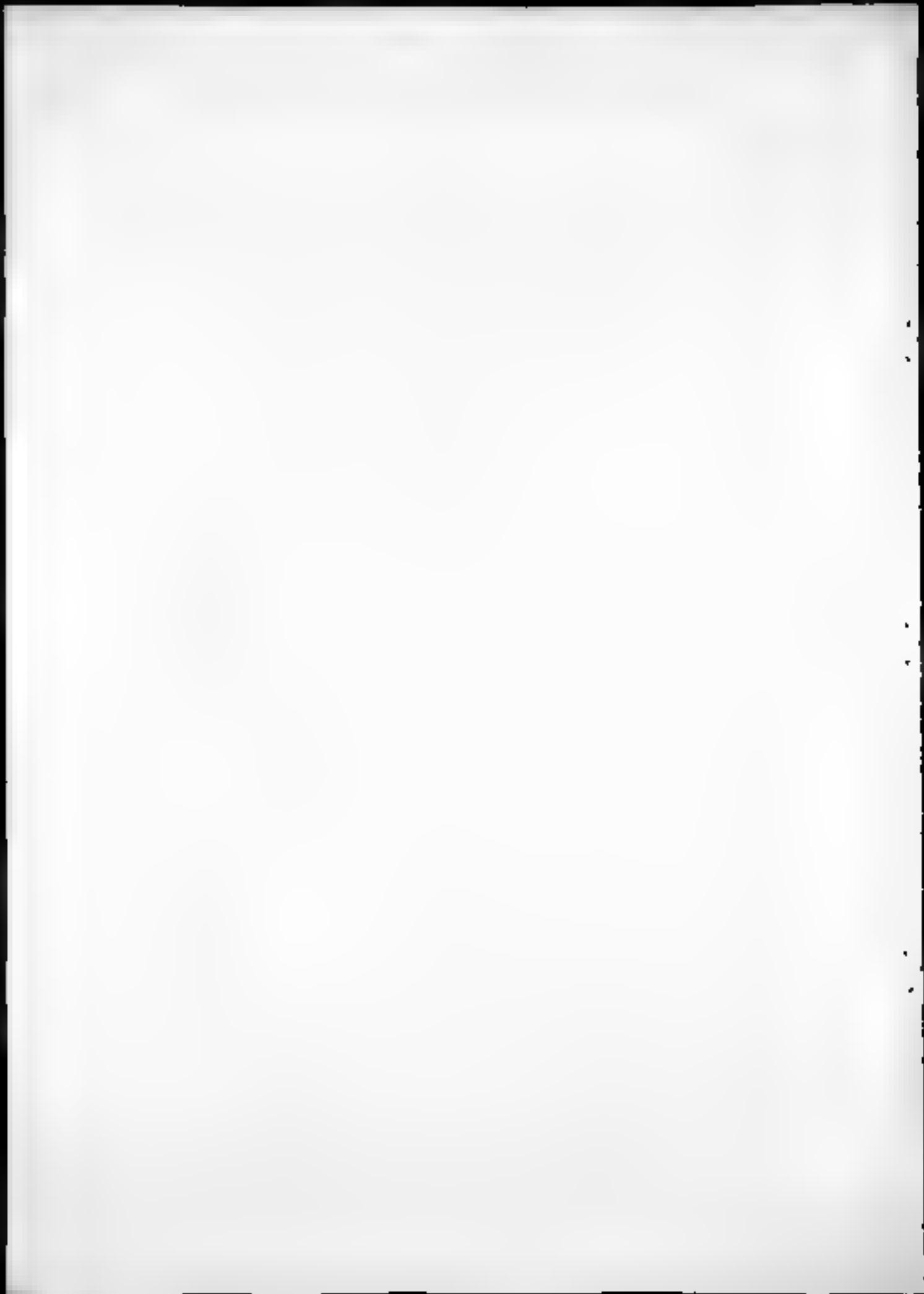
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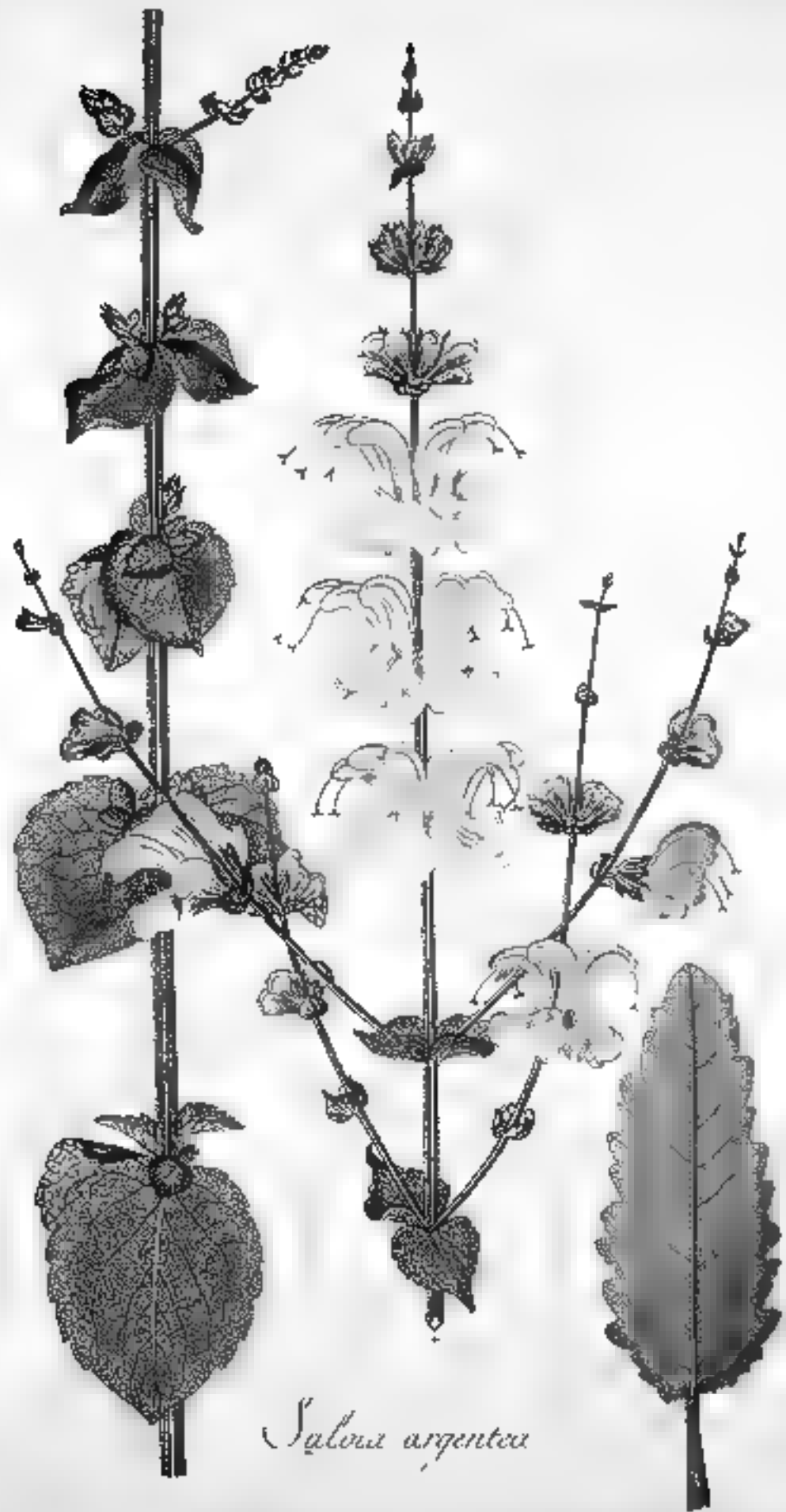


Justicia lithospermifolia









Salvia argentea

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the need to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the health care system to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- To ensure that older people have access to the same range of health care services as younger people.
- To ensure that older people are able to live independently in their own homes for as long as possible.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.
- To ensure that older people are able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the health care system to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are:

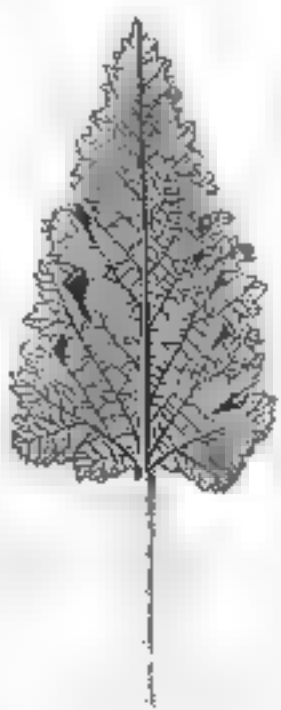
- To reduce the number of older people who are admitted to hospital.
- To reduce the length of stay of older people in hospital.
- To reduce the number of older people who are admitted to care homes.
- To reduce the number of older people who are admitted to residential care.

The strategy also sets out a number of key actions for the health care system to meet the needs of older people. These actions are:

- To ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.
- To ensure that older people are able to live in a safe and secure environment.
- To ensure that older people are able to access the same range of health care services as younger people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key indicators for the health care system to meet the needs of older people. These indicators are:

- The number of older people who are admitted to hospital.
- The length of stay of older people in hospital.
- The number of older people who are admitted to care homes.
- The number of older people who are admitted to residential care.



Valeriana bispina

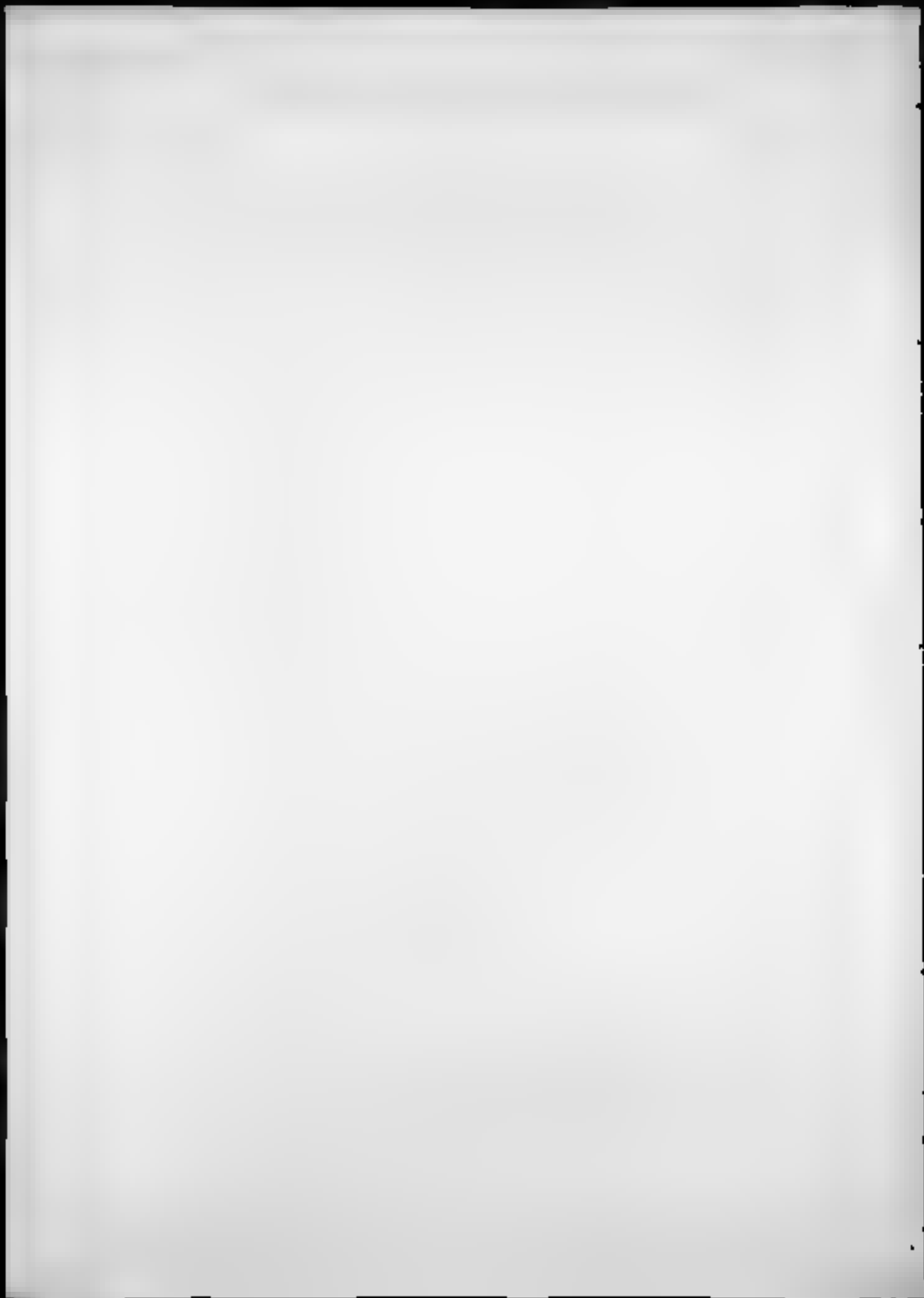
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The second part of the document focuses on the preparation of the financial statements. It outlines the steps involved in calculating the net income, which is a key indicator of the company's profitability. This involves subtracting all expenses from the total revenue. The document also discusses the importance of providing a clear and concise explanation of the results, including any significant changes from the previous period. It provides a template for how to present this information in a professional and easy-to-understand format.

The final part of the document addresses the issue of tax compliance. It explains the various taxes that a business is required to pay and provides a step-by-step guide on how to calculate and report them. It emphasizes the importance of staying up-to-date on the latest tax laws and regulations to avoid any penalties or interest. The document also provides a checklist of the documents and information needed to file the tax return accurately and on time.



Malva renouardii





Ep. alantifolius





Iris pumila

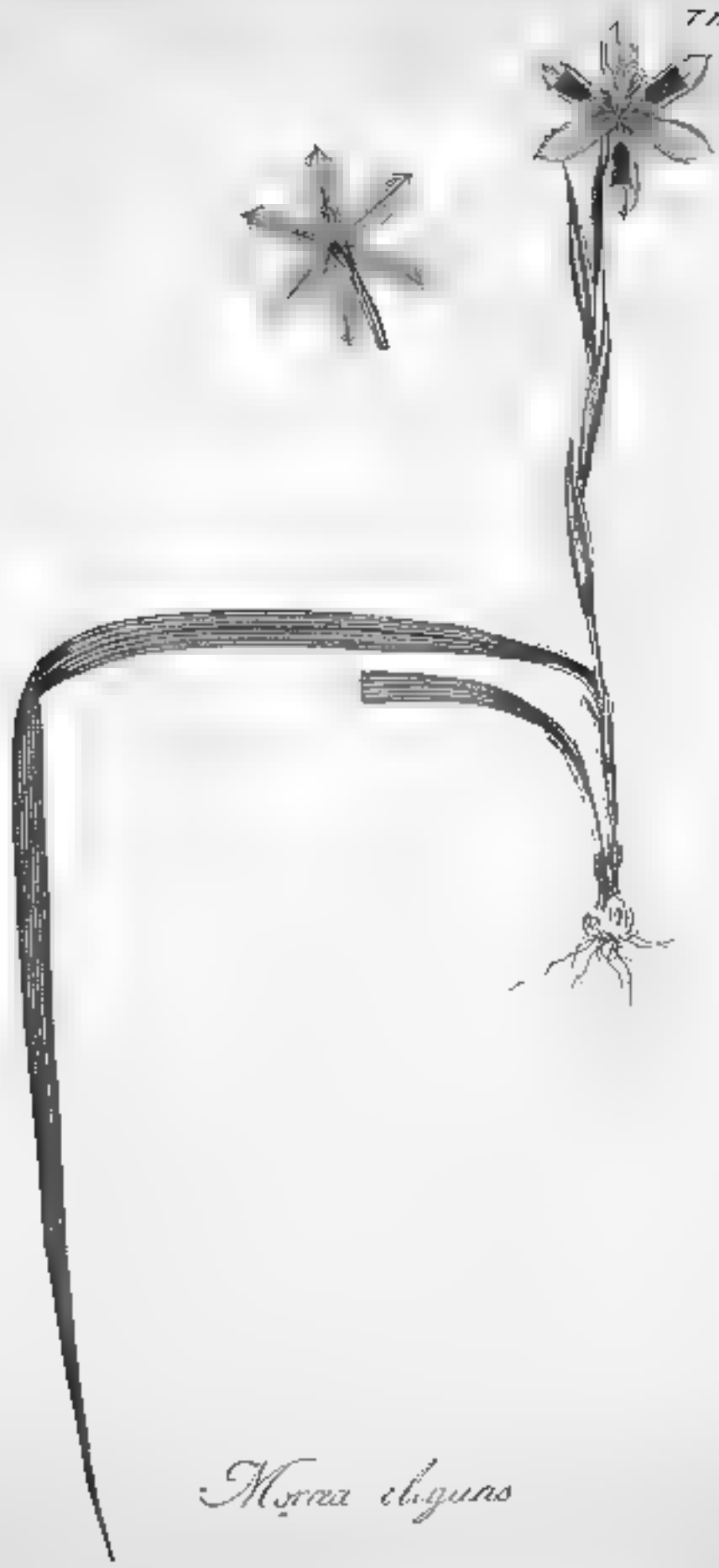




Alouca vertata



712



Moraea eliquans

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The text also highlights the need for regular audits to detect any discrepancies or errors early on.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the company's revenue streams. This includes a comparison of sales from different markets and a analysis of the contribution of various product lines. The data shows a steady increase in sales over the past year, primarily driven by the expansion into new geographic regions.

The third section focuses on the company's operating expenses. It details the costs associated with production, marketing, and administrative functions. The author notes that while overall expenses have increased, the company has managed to maintain a healthy profit margin through efficient cost management and strategic investments in research and development.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the company's financial performance and a outlook for the future. The author expresses confidence in the company's ability to continue its growth trajectory, supported by strong market demand and a committed management team.



Glycyrrhiza glabra





Glaucolobus fragrans

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*Glycyrrhiza
umbellata*

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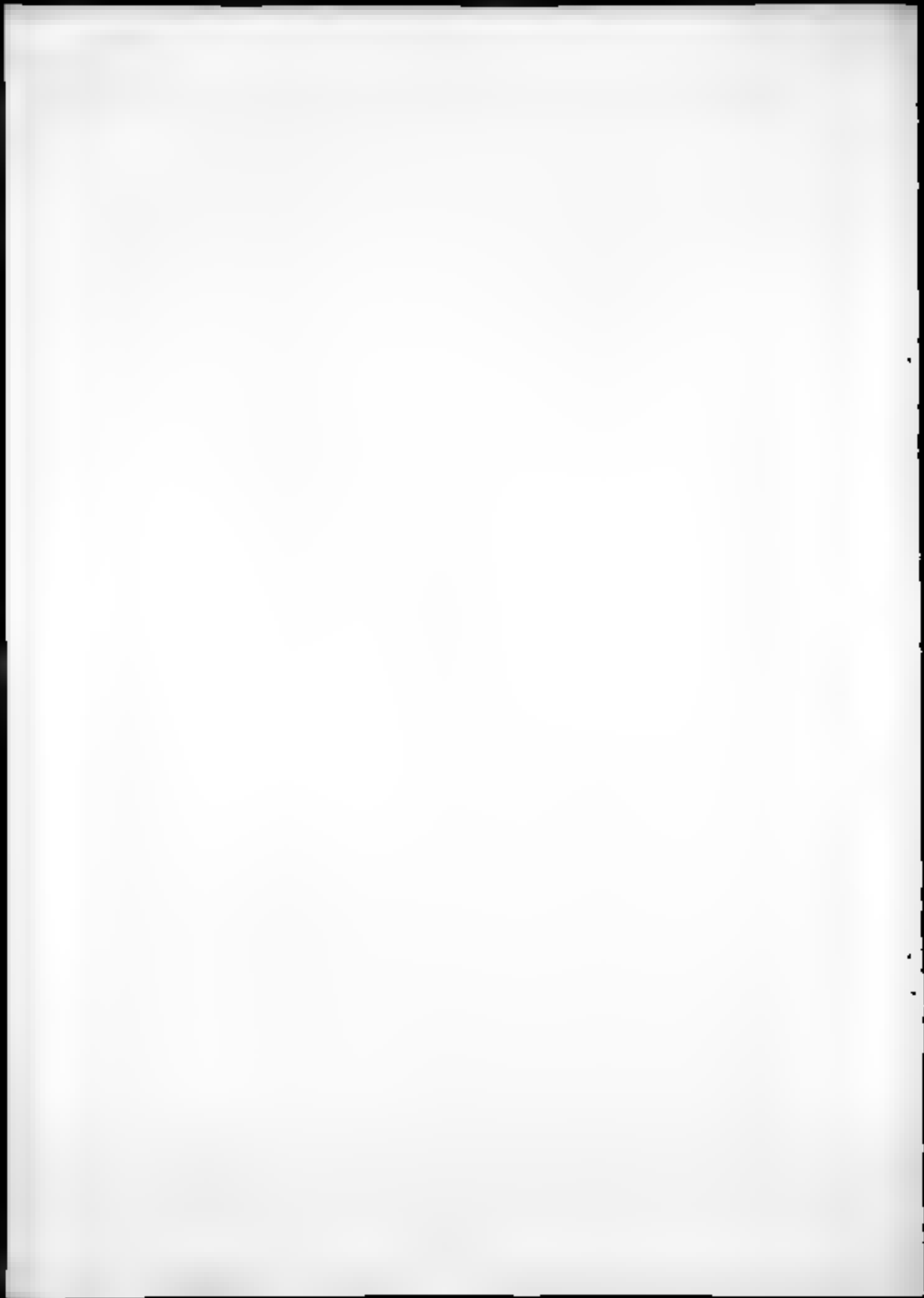
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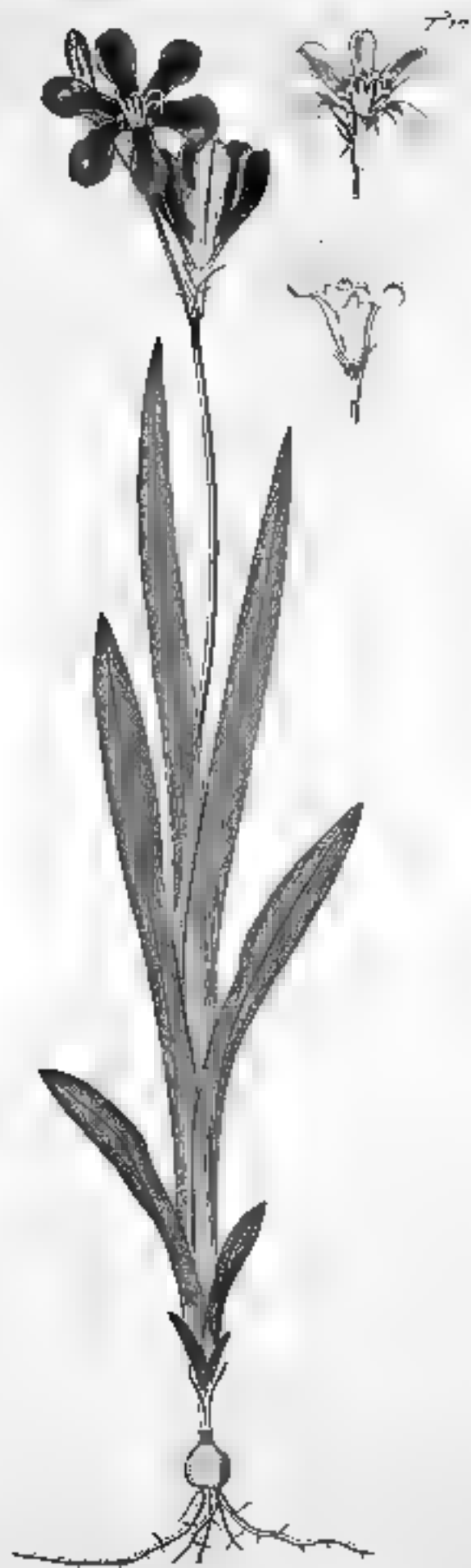
...the twenty-first of the ...

...the twenty-second of the ...



Glycyrrhiza plicata





Lysichiton americanus

[The page contains extremely faint and illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document. No specific content can be transcribed.]



Iris erecta

the first part of the book, the author discusses the history of the book and the role of the author in the development of the book.

In the second part of the book, the author discusses the role of the author in the development of the book.

In the third part of the book, the author discusses the role of the author in the development of the book.

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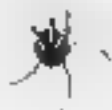
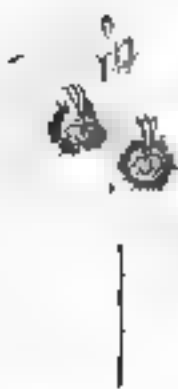
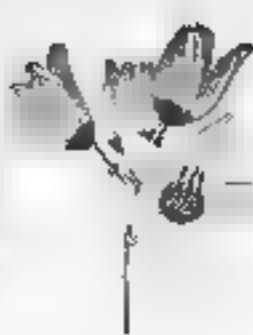


Juncus maculatus

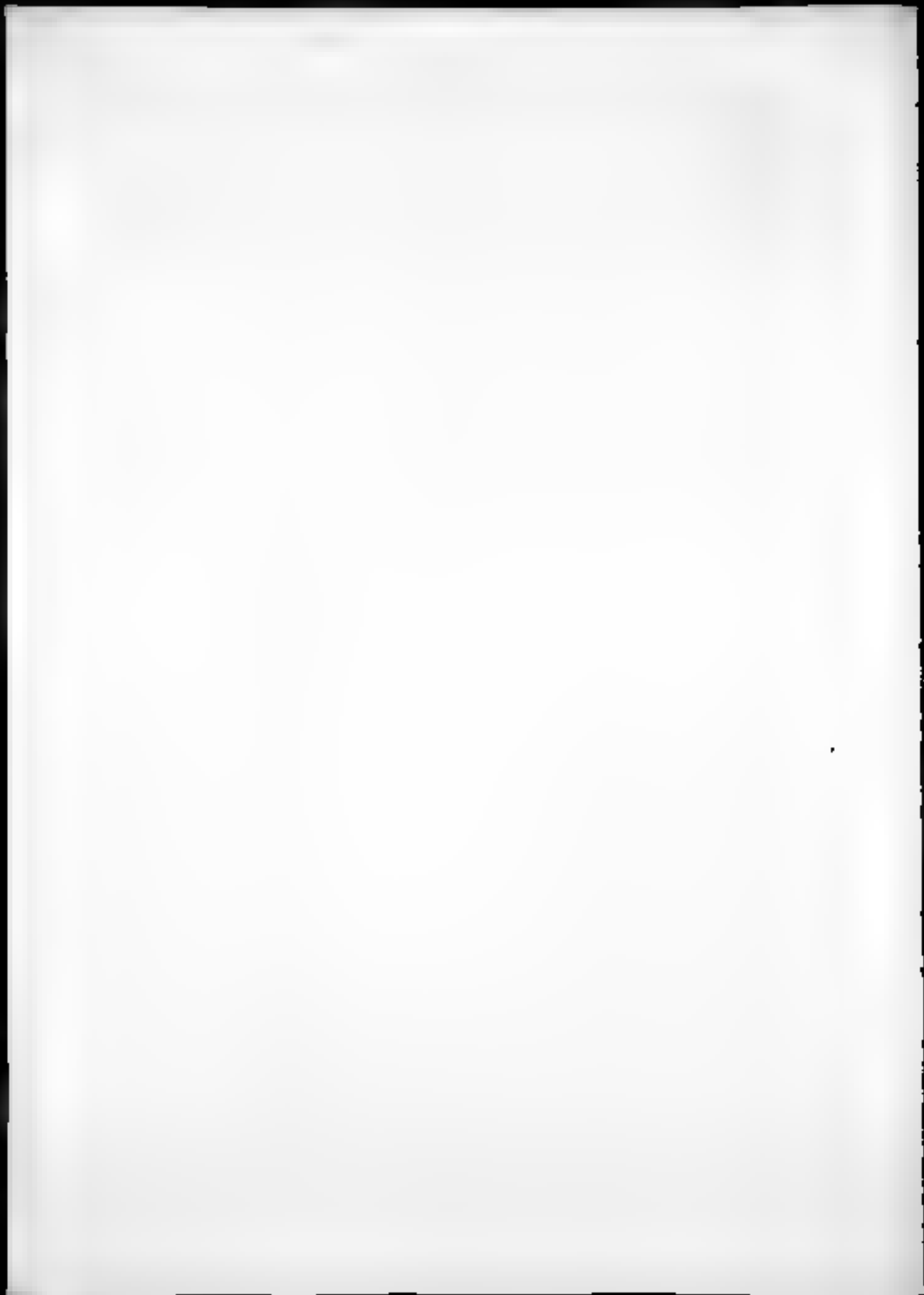


Lyca marulata varietalis





Tren. minuta + *minuta*





Ilex maculata cordata

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In addition, the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle, which consists of eight steps: identifying the accounting cycle, analyzing the source documents, journalizing the transactions, posting to the ledger, preparing a trial balance, adjusting the accounts, preparing financial statements, and closing the books. Each step is explained in detail, with examples and practical tips to help the reader understand the process.

The document also covers the classification of accounts into assets, liabilities, and equity, and explains how these accounts are used to prepare the balance sheet. It further discusses the classification of accounts into current and non-current, and how these classifications affect the calculation of working capital and other financial ratios.

Finally, the document provides a comprehensive guide to the preparation of financial statements, including the income statement, balance sheet, and statement of cash flows. It explains the format and content of each statement, and provides examples to illustrate the process. The document also discusses the importance of auditing and the role of the auditor in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the financial statements.



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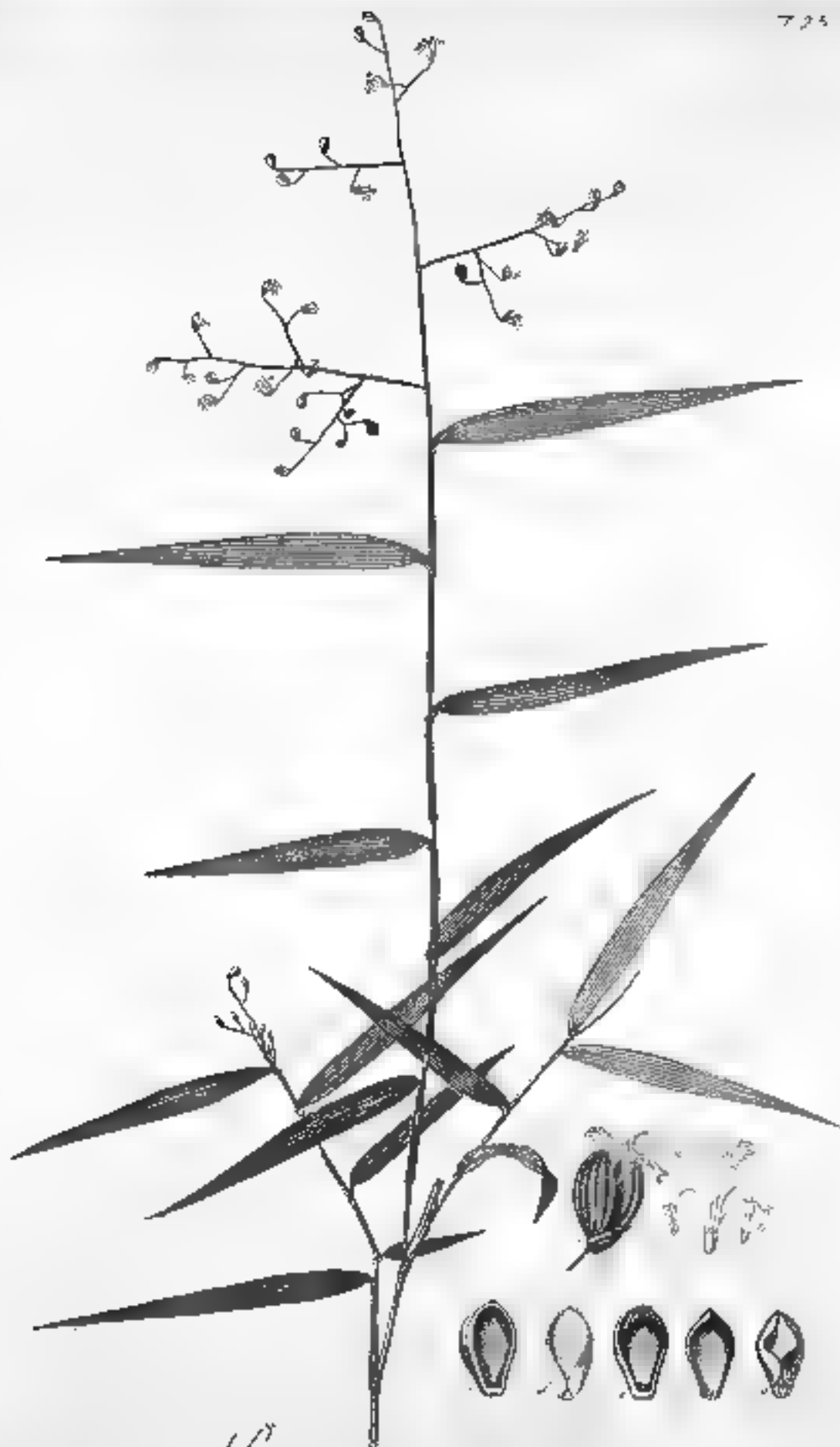
Ixia maculata var. *alb.*





Yua muricata





Linnæum acutangulum





Lycopodium lucifolium





Pteris luciflora

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activity. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of accounts to identify any discrepancies early on.

In addition, the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle, which consists of eight steps: identifying the accounting cycle, journalizing, posting, determining debits and credits, preparing a trial balance, adjusting entries, preparing financial statements, and closing the books. Each step is explained in detail, with examples and practical advice to help the reader understand the process.

The document also covers the preparation of financial statements, including the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of cash flows. It explains how these statements are derived from the accounting records and how they provide a comprehensive view of the company's financial performance. The document also discusses the importance of comparing these statements to industry benchmarks and previous periods to assess the company's financial health.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed and a final reminder to always maintain accurate and up-to-date records. It encourages the reader to seek professional advice if needed and to stay up-to-date on the latest accounting practices and regulations.



Buxus verticillata

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activity that affects the company's balance sheet.

Next, the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes how different types of information are gathered, from direct observations to indirect measurements, and how these data points are then processed to identify trends and patterns. The goal is to provide a comprehensive overview of the company's performance over time.

The third section focuses on the interpretation of the data. It explains how the collected information is used to draw conclusions about the company's financial health and operational efficiency. This involves comparing current results with historical data and industry benchmarks to assess performance relative to expectations.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It highlights the areas where the company is performing well and identifies opportunities for improvement. The author suggests that regular monitoring and reporting will be essential for maintaining long-term success and growth.



Buddlea salicifolia

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activity. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of accounts to identify any discrepancies early on.

Next, the document addresses the issue of budgeting and financial planning. It suggests that a well-defined budget can help in controlling costs and maximizing profits. By setting realistic targets and monitoring progress against them, businesses can avoid overspending and ensure they are on track to meet their financial goals. The document also mentions the importance of reviewing the budget regularly to make adjustments as needed.

The third section focuses on the role of technology in modern accounting. It discusses how software solutions can streamline various accounting tasks, from data entry to report generation. This not only saves time but also reduces the risk of human error. The document also touches upon the importance of data security and backup procedures to protect sensitive financial information.

Finally, the document concludes by emphasizing the value of professional advice. It suggests that consulting with an accountant or financial advisor can provide valuable insights and help in making informed decisions. The document also mentions the importance of staying updated with the latest tax laws and regulations to ensure compliance and optimize tax payments.



Hullea angulata

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The text also highlights the need for regular audits and reconciliations to identify any discrepancies early on.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. This includes steps such as identifying the accounting entity, choosing the accounting method, and recording transactions. Each step is explained with clear examples and practical advice to help readers understand the process thoroughly.

The third part of the document focuses on the classification of assets and liabilities. It discusses how to distinguish between current and long-term assets, as well as current and long-term liabilities. This section is crucial for understanding the balance sheet and how it reflects the financial position of a company.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of accuracy, consistency, and transparency in financial reporting. The author encourages readers to apply these principles in their own accounting practices to ensure the reliability of their financial data.

732



C. mollis Lillcrantz

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.3 billion. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The total population of the world has increased from 4.6 billion to 5.8 billion.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in the number of people in the world. One of the main reasons is the increase in life expectancy. People are living longer than ever before. This is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medicine, better nutrition, and a more stable environment. Another reason for the increase in the number of people in the world is the increase in the number of people who are having children. This is due to a number of factors, including a decrease in the number of people who are using contraception and a decrease in the number of people who are having abortions.

The increase in the number of people in the world has a number of implications. One of the main implications is the increase in the number of people who are dependent on others. This is because a large proportion of the world's population is under 15 years of age. This means that there are a large number of people who are unable to support themselves and who are dependent on others for their needs. This has a number of implications, including the need for more social services and the need for more people to work to support the dependent population.

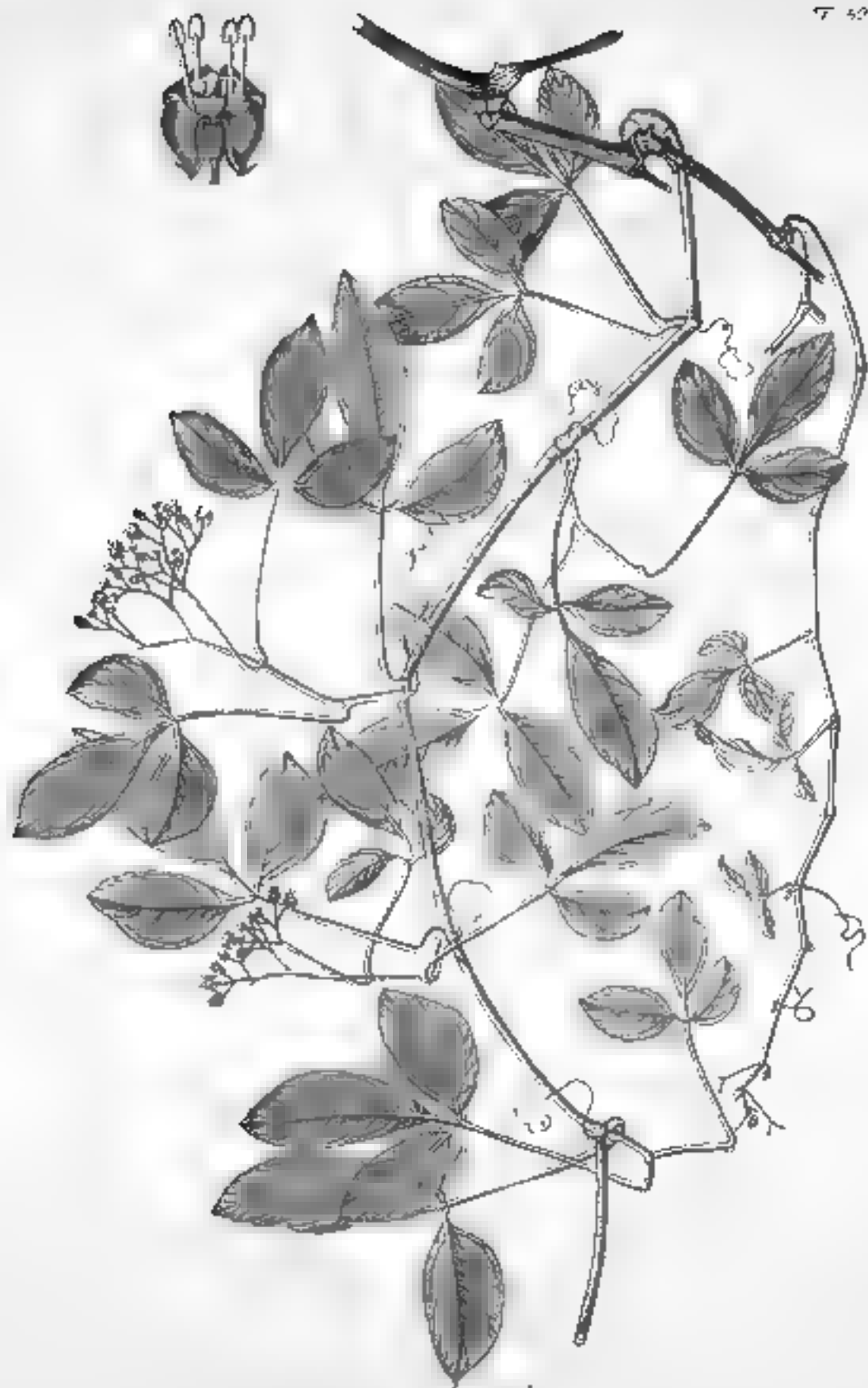
Another implication of the increase in the number of people in the world is the increase in the number of people who are living in poverty. This is because the number of people who are living in poverty has increased from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 1.3 billion in 2000. This is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of people who are dependent on others and the increase in the number of people who are living in areas of high unemployment. This has a number of implications, including the need for more social services and the need for more people to work to support the dependent population.

The increase in the number of people in the world has a number of other implications. One of the main implications is the increase in the number of people who are living in crowded conditions. This is because the number of people who are living in crowded conditions has increased from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 1.3 billion in 2000. This is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of people who are living in areas of high population density and the increase in the number of people who are living in areas of high unemployment. This has a number of implications, including the need for more social services and the need for more people to work to support the dependent population.

The increase in the number of people in the world has a number of other implications. One of the main implications is the increase in the number of people who are living in areas of high pollution. This is because the number of people who are living in areas of high pollution has increased from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 1.3 billion in 2000. This is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of people who are living in areas of high population density and the increase in the number of people who are living in areas of high unemployment. This has a number of implications, including the need for more social services and the need for more people to work to support the dependent population.

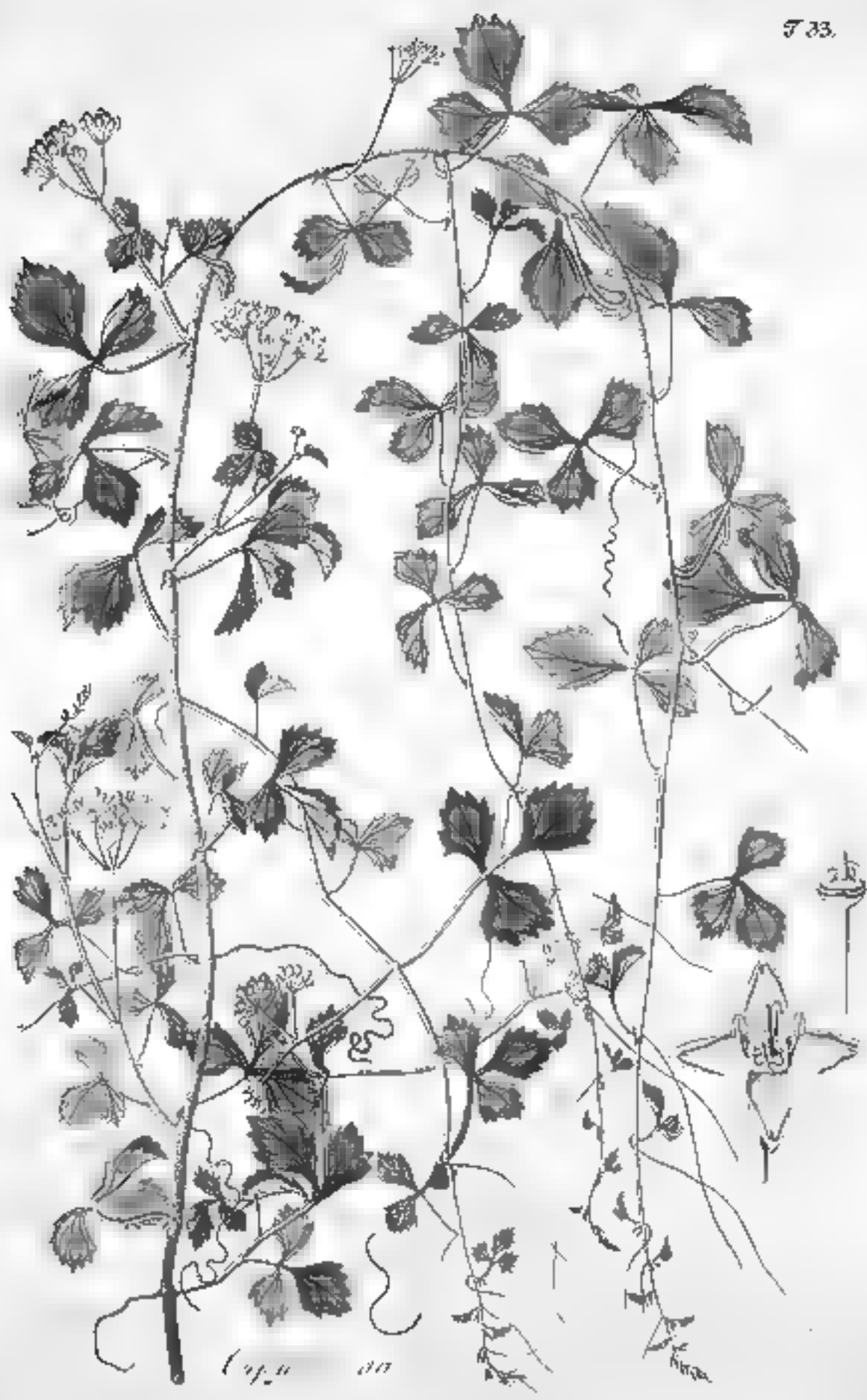
The increase in the number of people in the world has a number of other implications. One of the main implications is the increase in the number of people who are living in areas of high crime. This is because the number of people who are living in areas of high crime has increased from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 1.3 billion in 2000. This is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of people who are living in areas of high population density and the increase in the number of people who are living in areas of high unemployment. This has a number of implications, including the need for more social services and the need for more people to work to support the dependent population.

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Urtica tuberculata Willd.

[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a long paragraph or a list of items, but the characters are too light to transcribe accurately.]









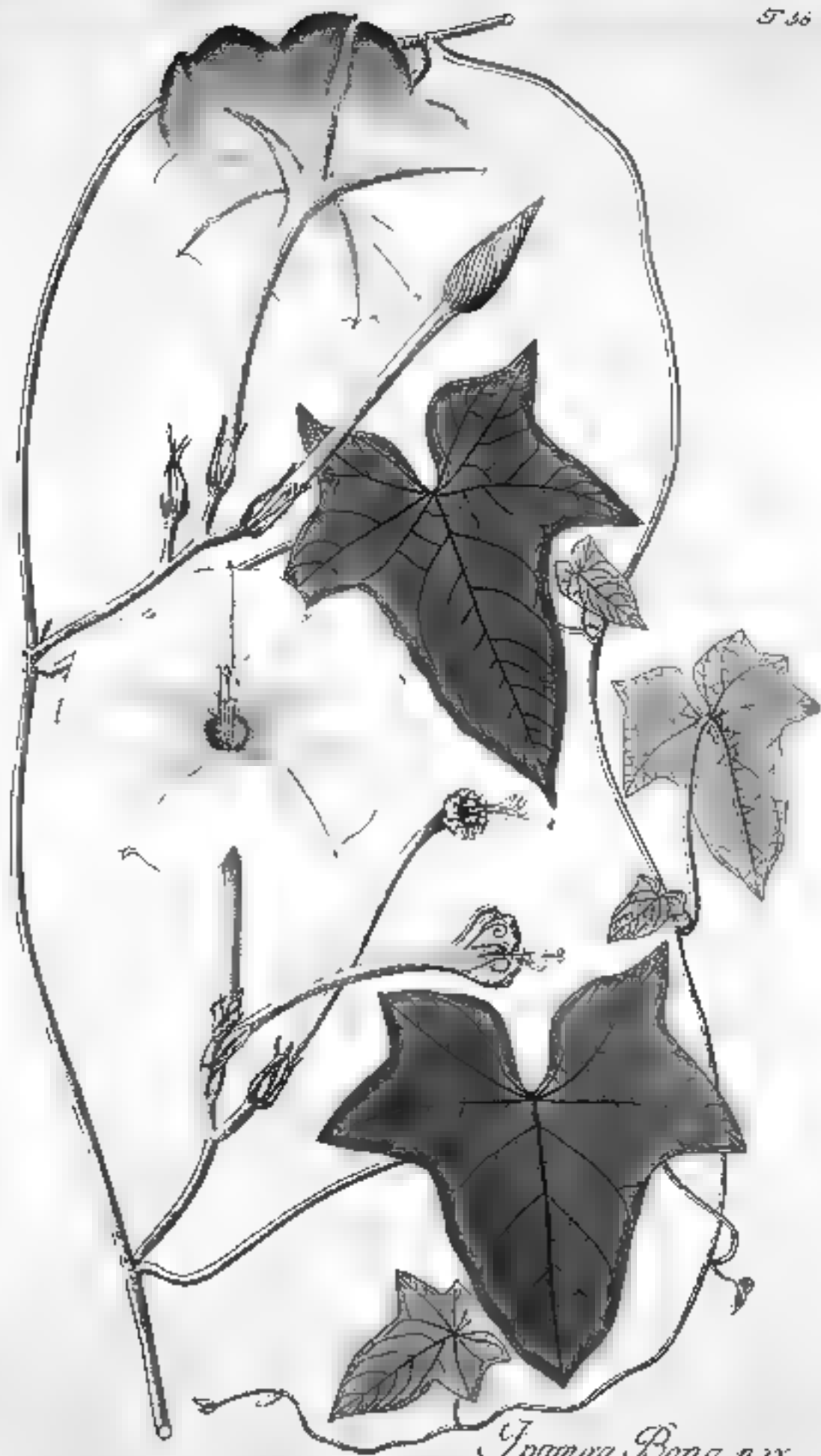


The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of accounts to identify any discrepancies early on.

In the second part, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. It starts with identifying the accounts affected by each transaction and then moves on to recording the transactions in the journal. The next steps involve posting the journal entries to the ledger and calculating the balances for each account. The final steps include preparing the trial balance and then the financial statements, such as the income statement and balance sheet.

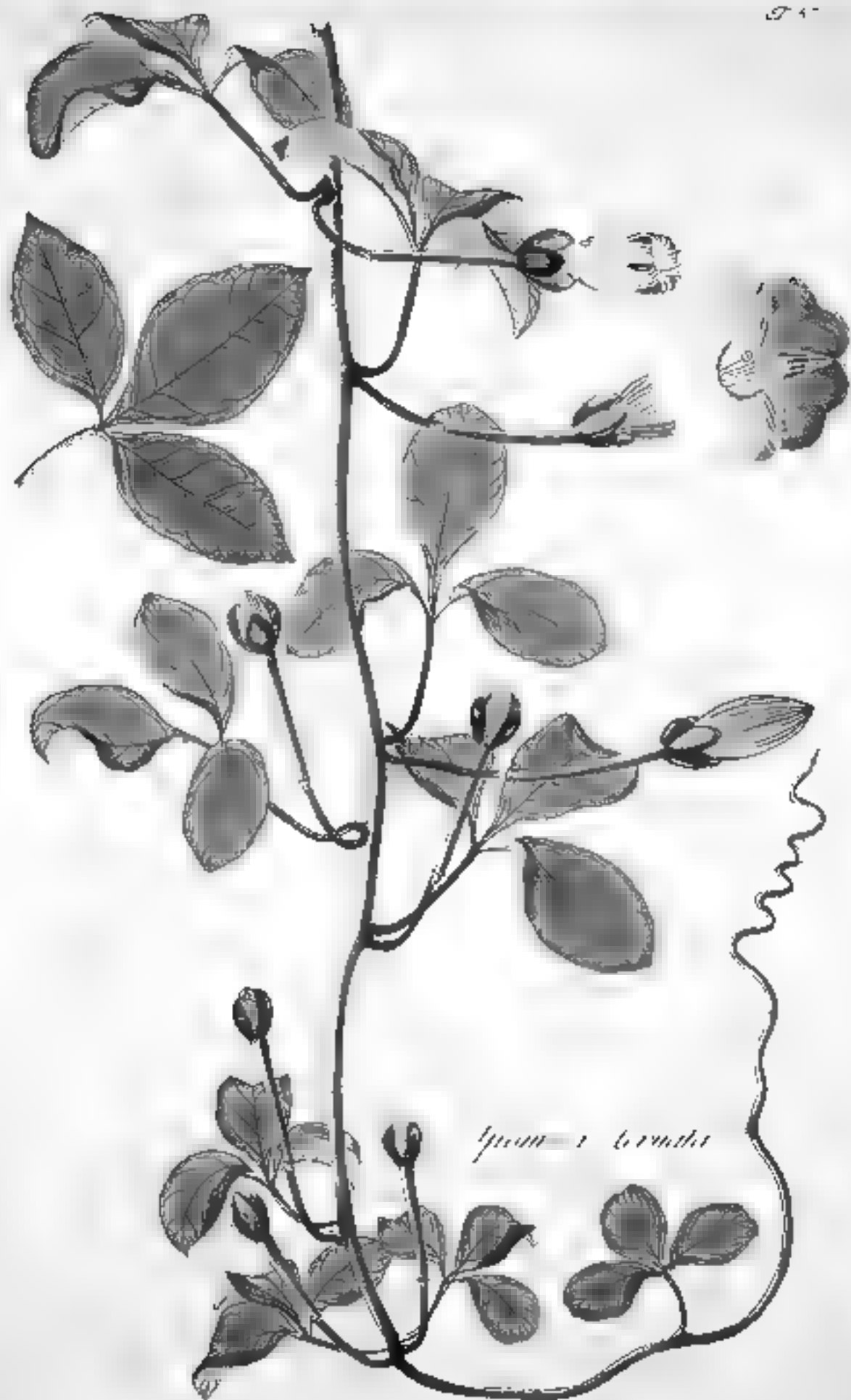
The third part of the document focuses on the practical aspects of bookkeeping. It discusses the importance of using a consistent system of debits and credits and the need for clear labeling of accounts. The author also provides tips on how to organize the books and how to handle corrections. It stresses that accuracy and attention to detail are crucial in this field.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of thoroughness and consistency in all accounting work. The author encourages readers to practice regularly and to seek help when needed. The overall message is that with a solid understanding of the principles and a commitment to accuracy, anyone can become a proficient bookkeeper.



Ipomoea Bona nox





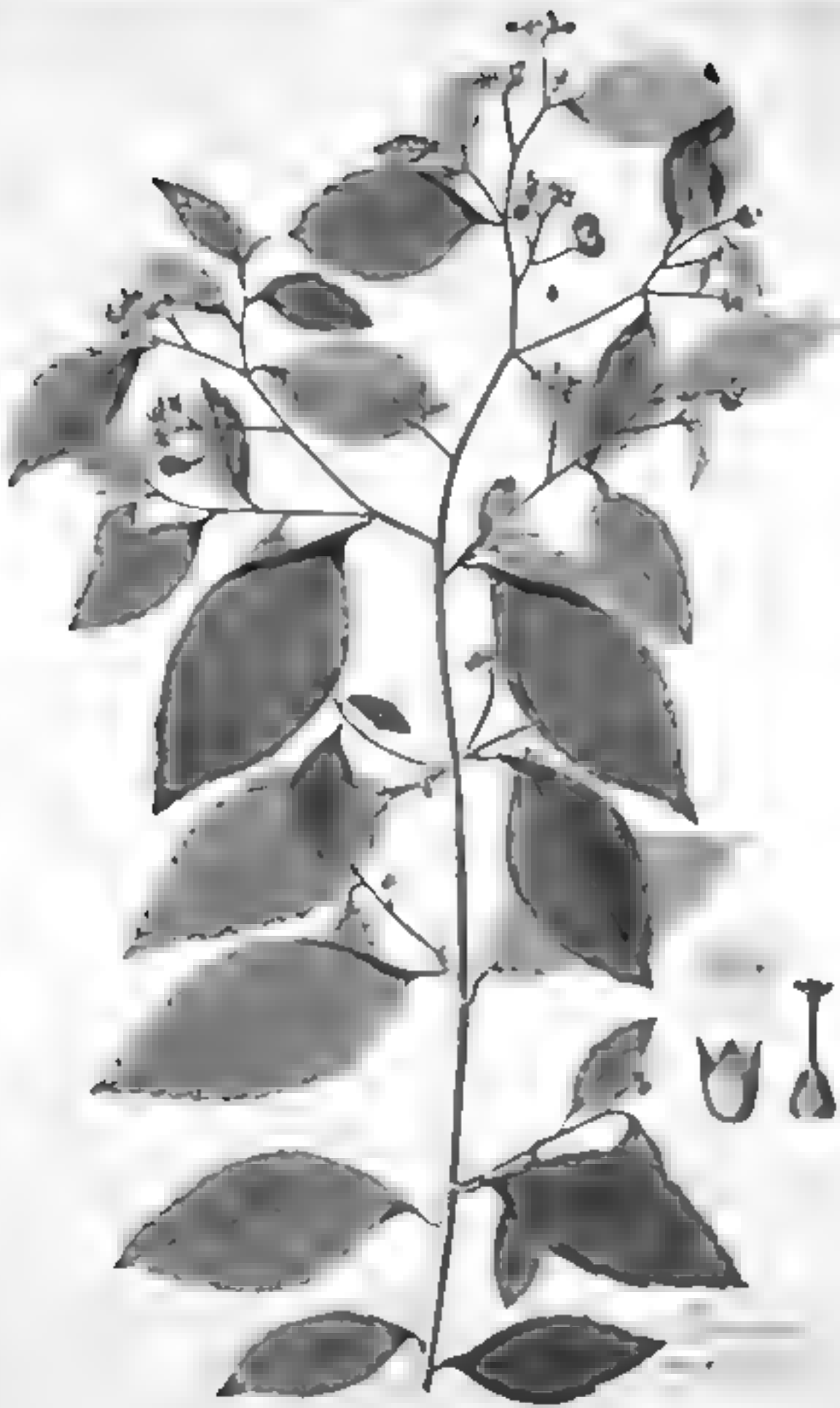
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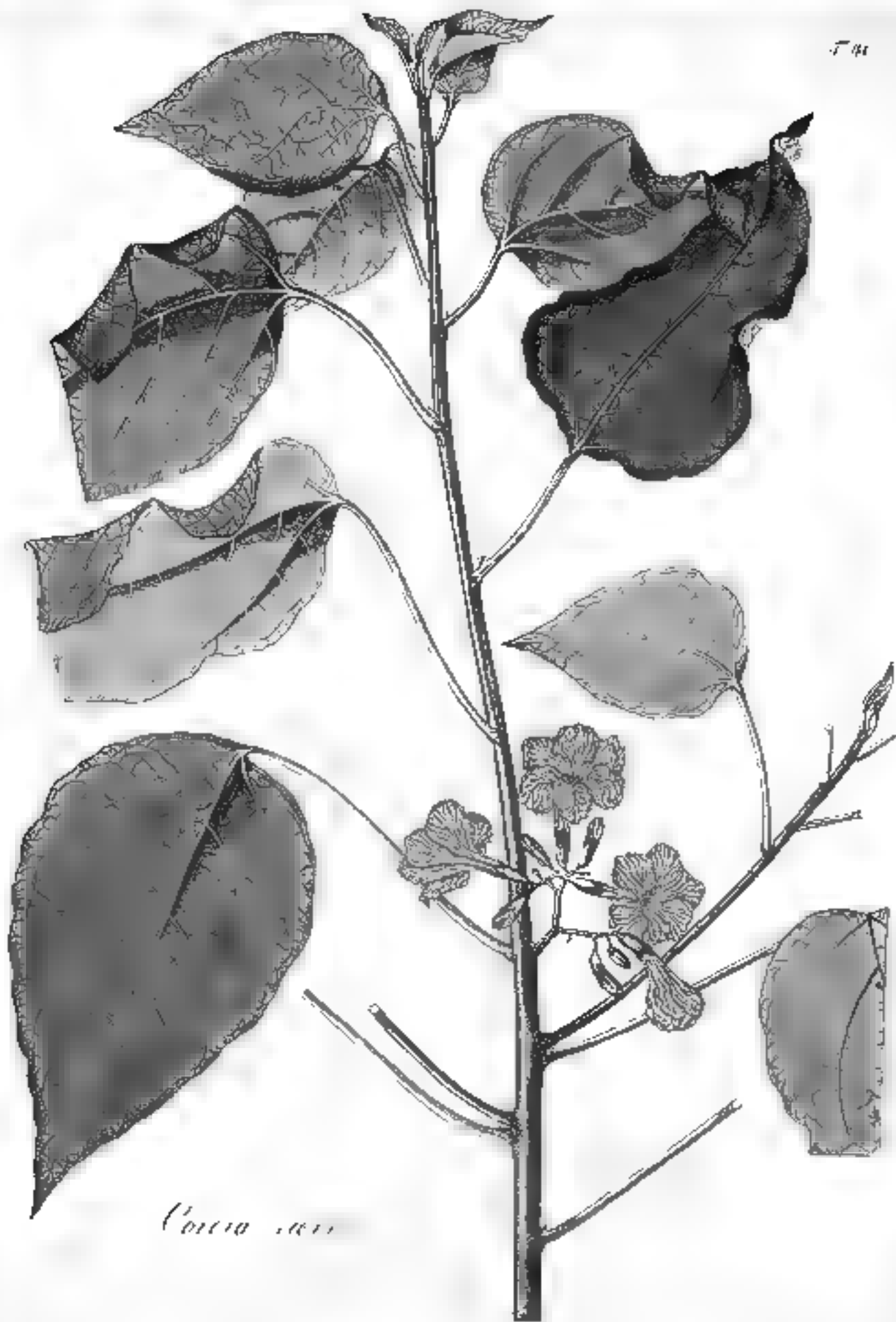




Ceropogon caudatus

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Coccoloba acuta

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Chiba ma





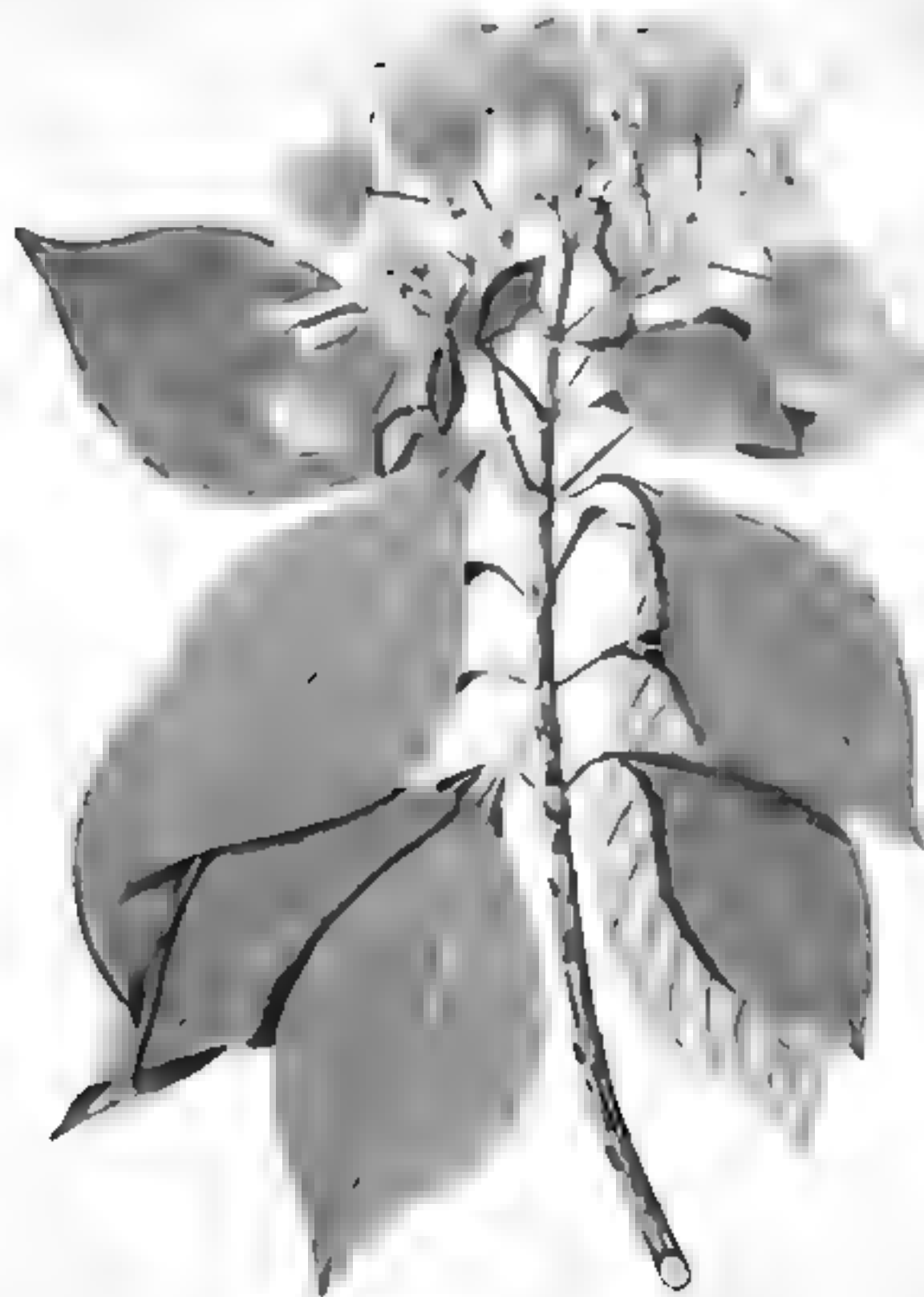
Solanum rigescens

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Next, the document outlines the process of reconciling bank statements with the company's records. This involves comparing the bank's record of transactions with the company's ledger to identify any discrepancies. Common reasons for differences include timing of deposits and withdrawals, as well as potential errors in recording or bank fees.

The document then moves on to discuss the preparation of financial statements. It highlights the need for consistency in the accounting methods used and the importance of reviewing these statements regularly to assess the company's financial health. Key statements mentioned include the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement.

Finally, the document provides guidance on how to handle any identified errors or discrepancies. It suggests a systematic approach to investigating the cause of the error and making the necessary adjustments to the records. The goal is to ensure that the financial data is accurate and reliable for decision-making purposes.

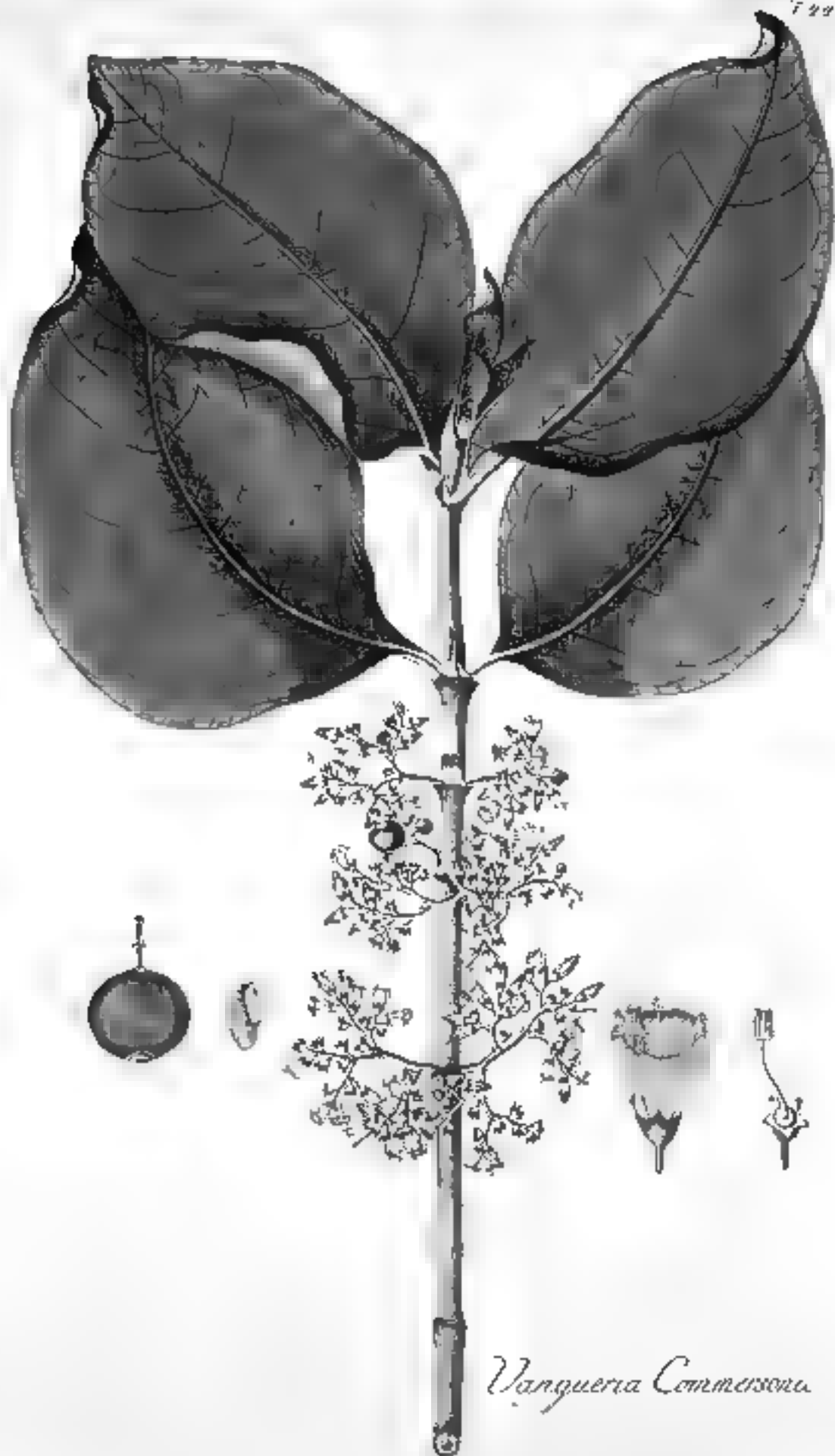


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The document then provides a detailed explanation of the accounting cycle, which consists of eight steps: 1) identifying and recording transactions, 2) journalizing, 3) posting to the ledger, 4) calculating the trial balance, 5) adjusting entries, 6) preparing financial statements, 7) closing the books, and 8) reversing entries. Each step is described in detail, including the necessary journal entries and ledger postings.

Finally, the document discusses the importance of internal controls to prevent fraud and errors. It suggests implementing a system of checks and balances, such as separating duties, requiring approvals for transactions, and conducting regular audits. These controls are essential for ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the financial information.



Vangueria Commersonia

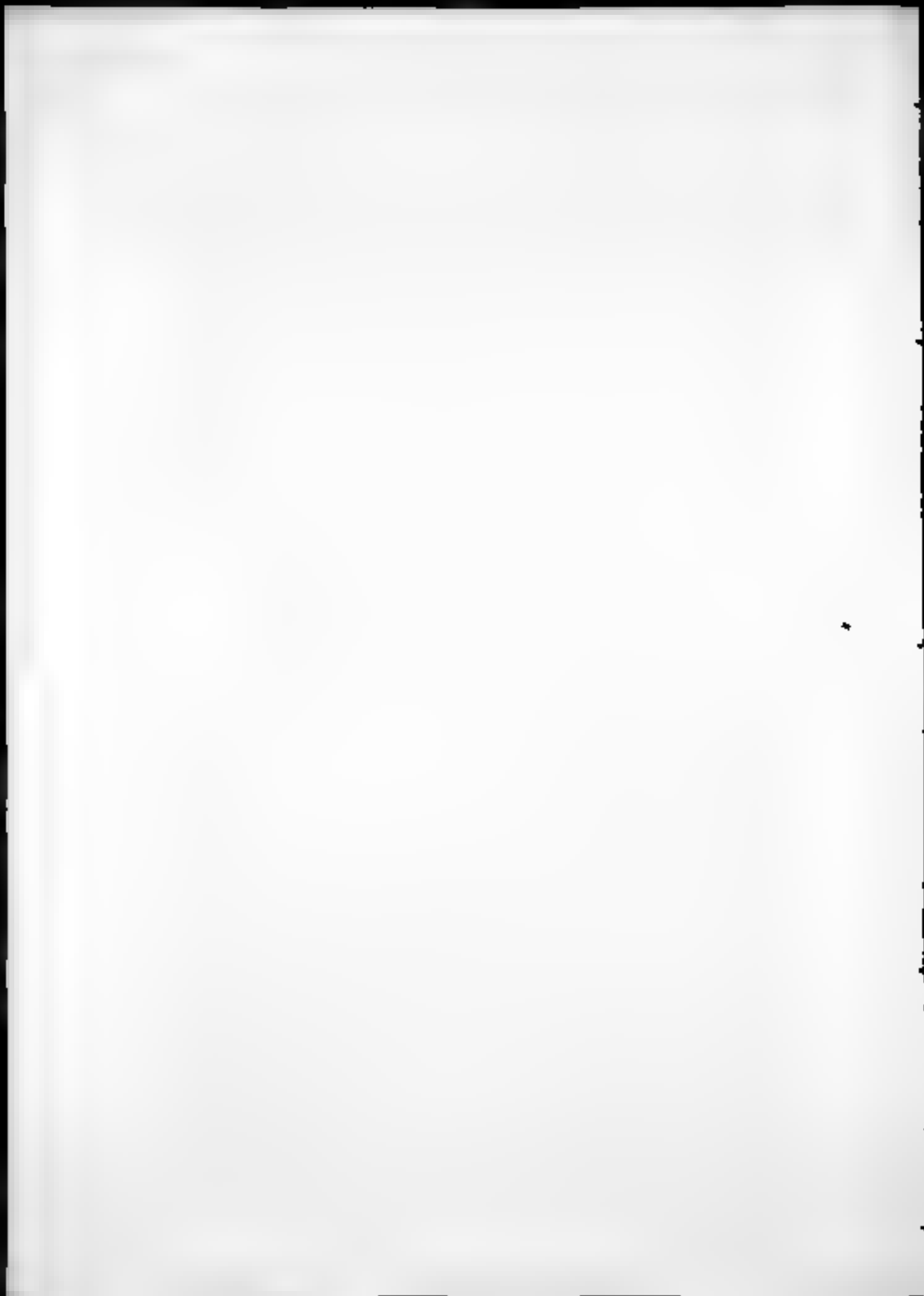


Silvestra punctiflora

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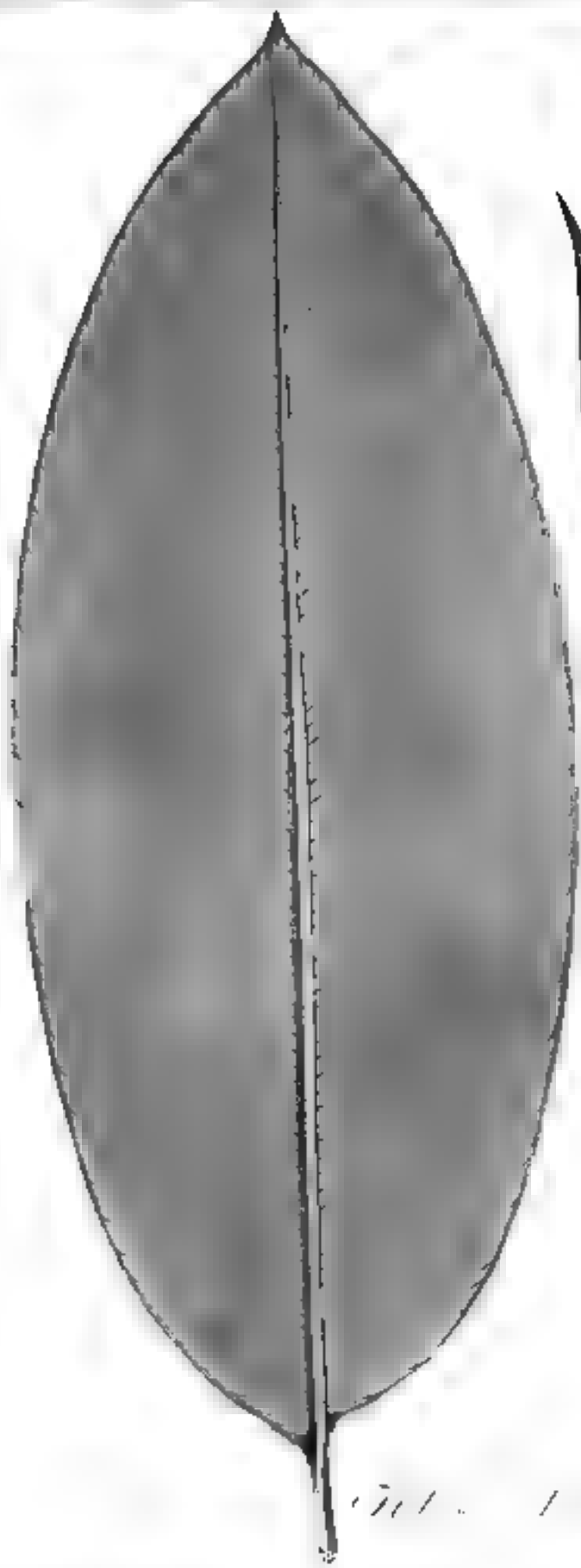
Butternut catalpaefolia





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Myrica racemosa



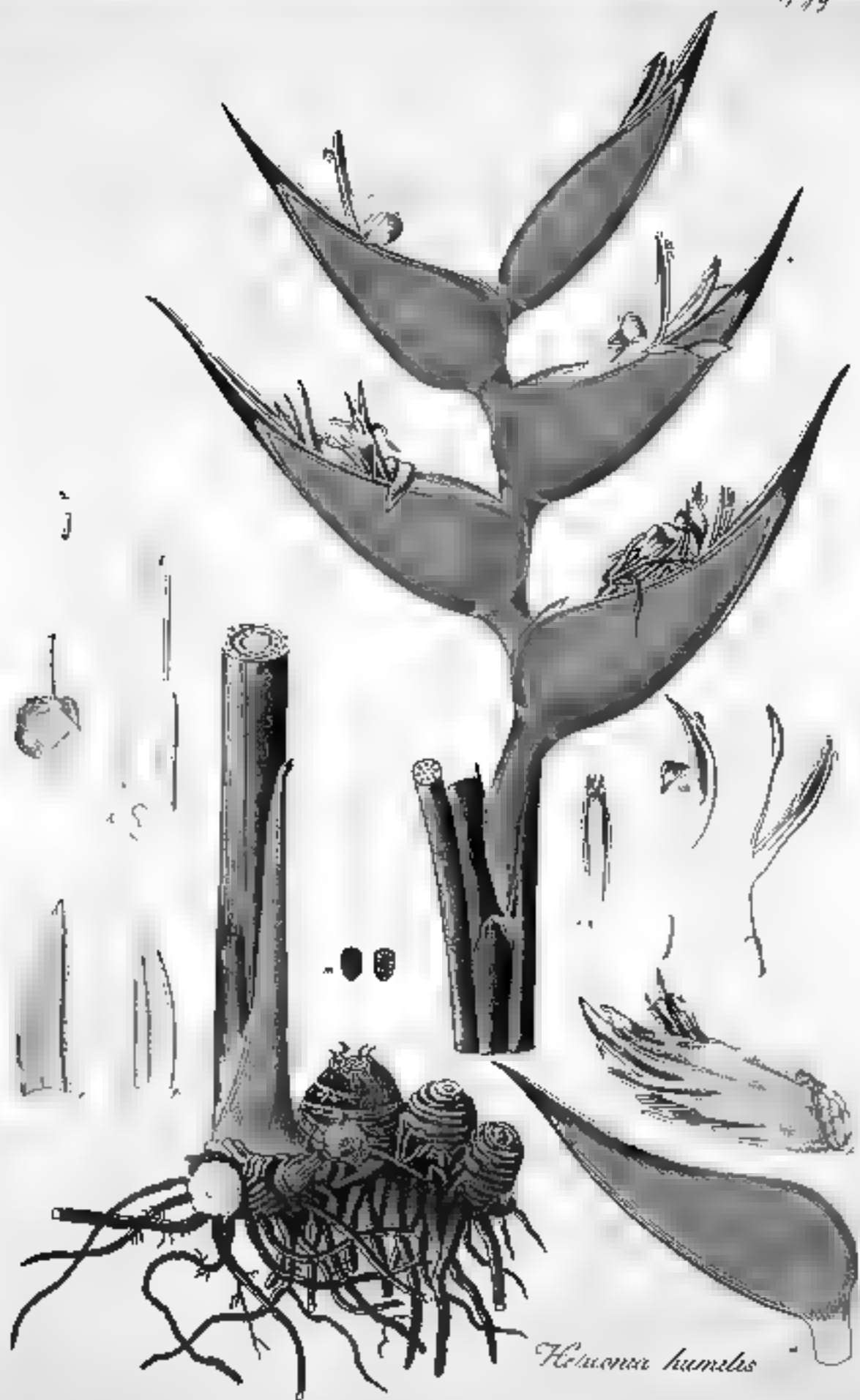
Handwritten botanical notes or a signature.

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In addition, the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle, which consists of eight steps: identifying the accounting cycle, analyzing the source documents, journalizing the transactions, posting to the ledger, preparing a trial balance, adjusting the accounts, preparing financial statements, and closing the books. Each step is explained in detail, with examples and practical tips to help the reader understand the process.

The document also covers the classification of accounts into assets, liabilities, and equity, and how these are recorded in the ledger. It discusses the importance of debits and credits, and how they affect the balance sheet and income statement. The document provides a clear explanation of the double-entry system, which is the foundation of modern accounting.

Finally, the document discusses the preparation of financial statements, including the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of cash flows. It explains how these statements are derived from the ledger and how they provide a comprehensive view of the company's financial performance. The document also includes a section on the closing process, which involves transferring the balances of temporary accounts to permanent accounts and resetting the temporary accounts for the next period.



Heliconia humilis

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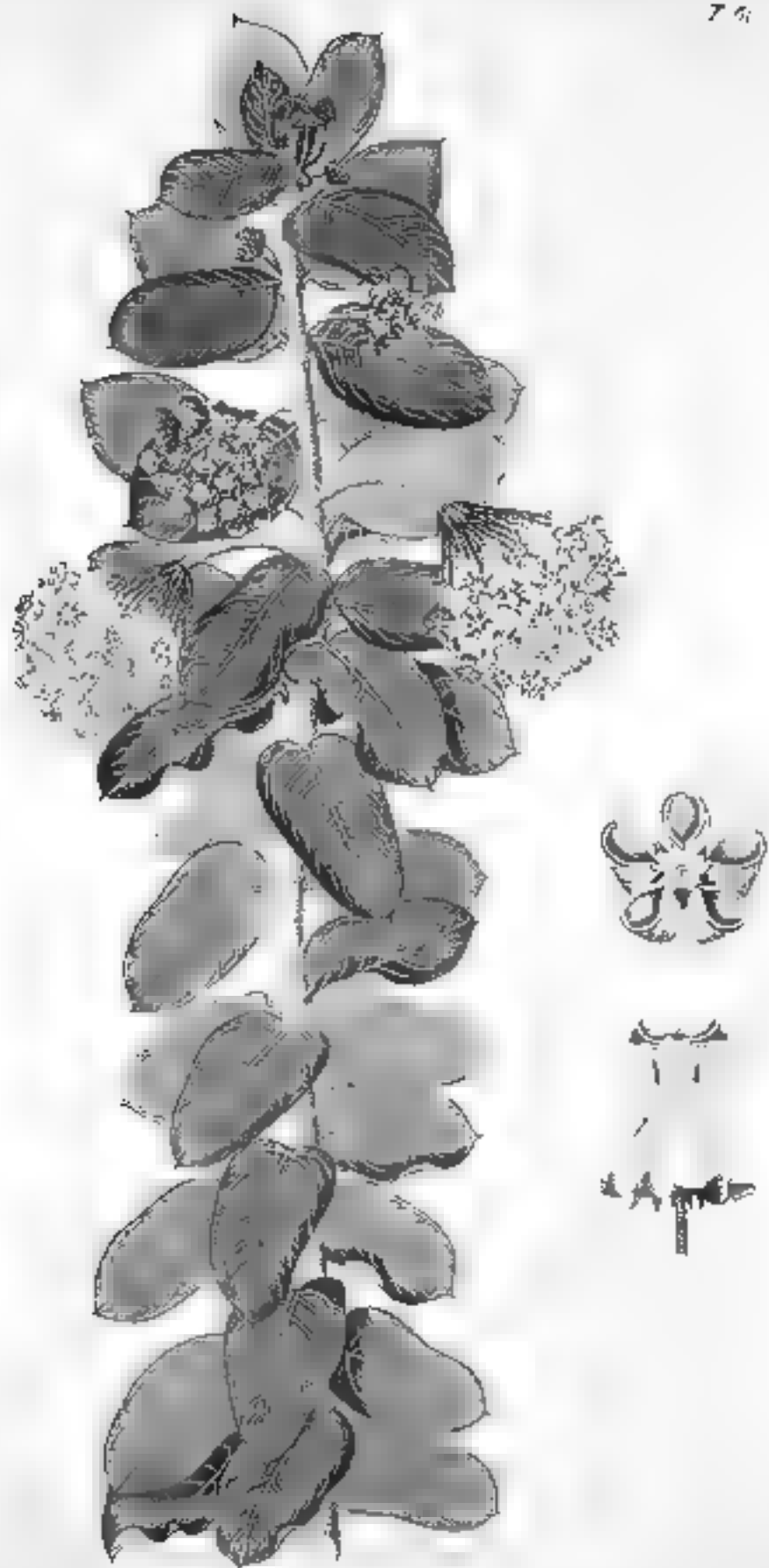
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Asclepias tuberosa

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that women are now having children at a younger age, and that there are more children surviving to adulthood.

Another reason why the world's population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are now living longer, and that there are more people surviving to old age.

There are a number of other reasons why the world's population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are migrating to other parts of the world has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are now moving to other parts of the world in search of better opportunities.

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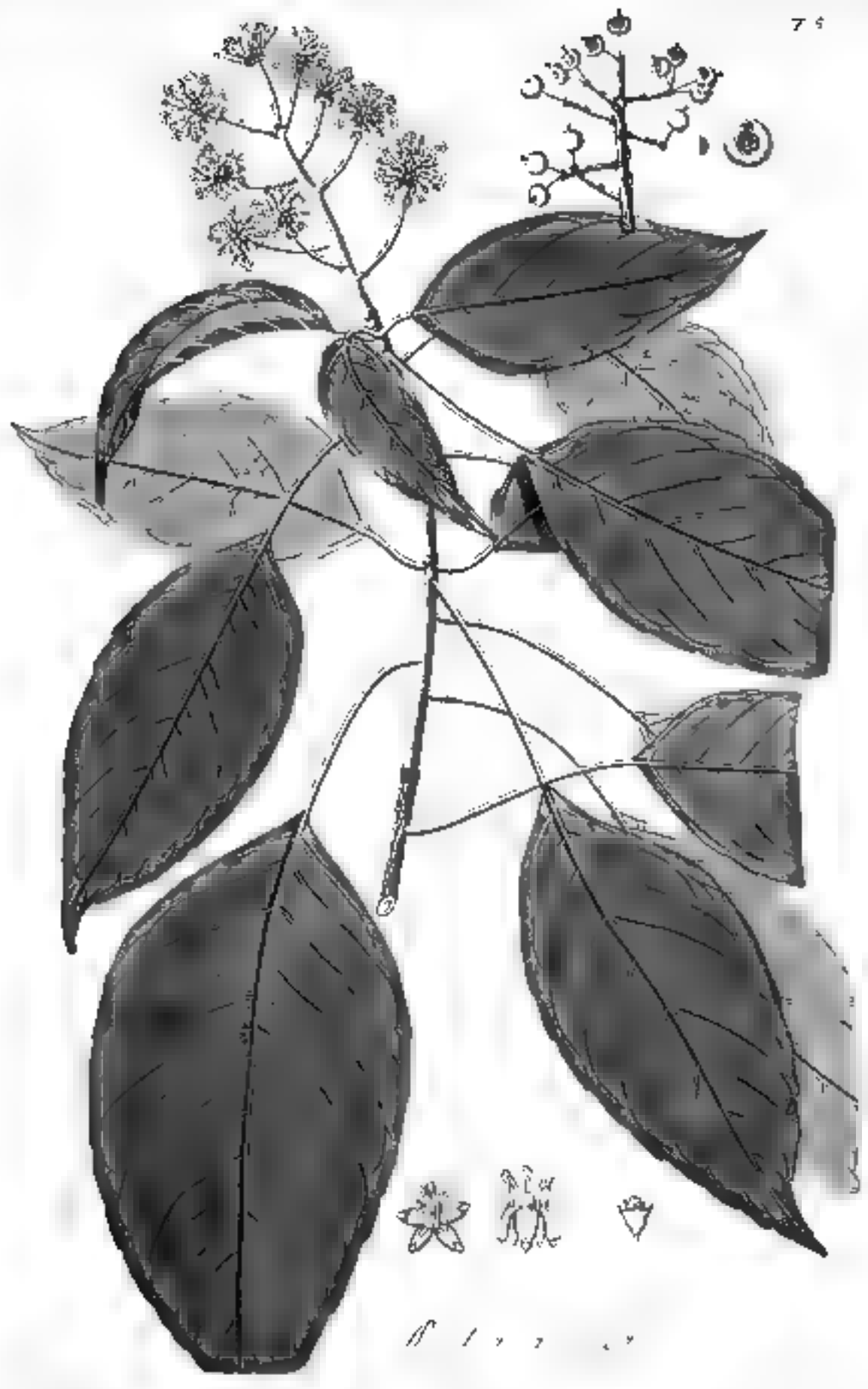
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the need to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and well-being of older people, and to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people.

The strategy for older people is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; (5) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes; (6) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own communities; (7) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes; (8) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own communities; (9) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes; (10) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own communities.

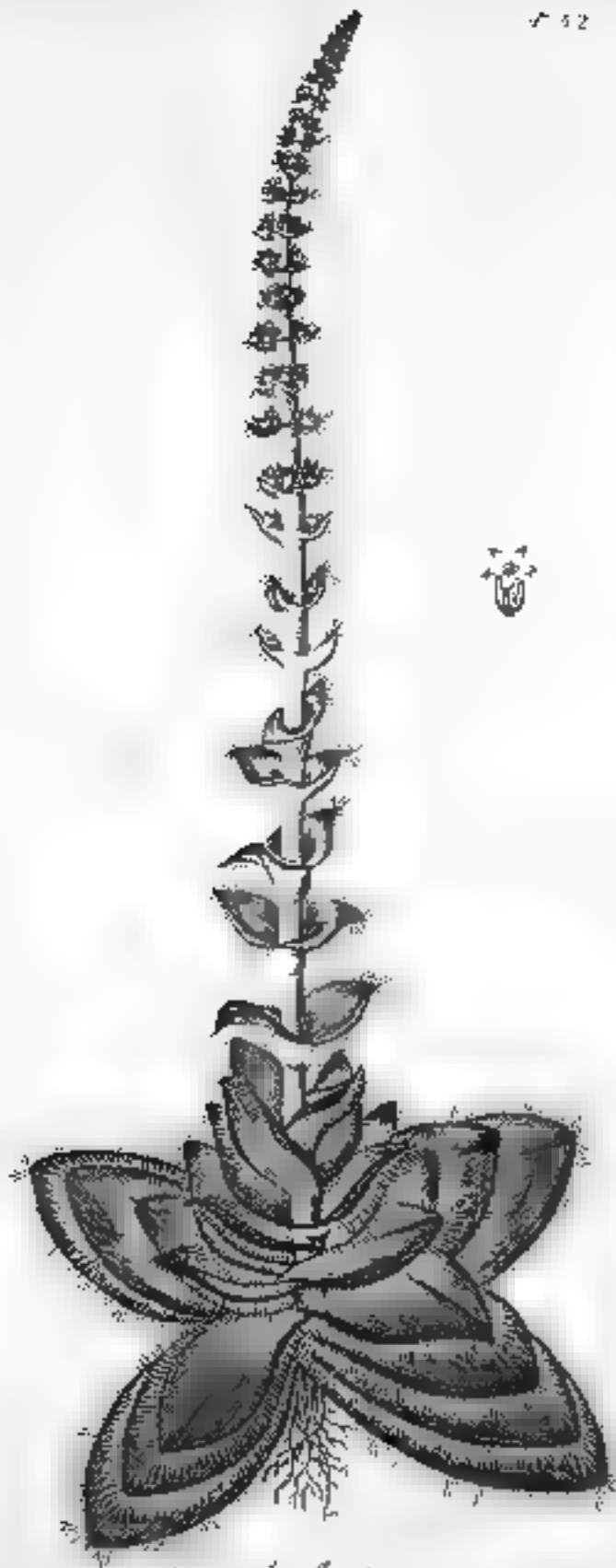
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Linaria turrita

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In the second part, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. It starts with identifying the accounting period and ends with the preparation of financial statements. Each step is explained in detail, including the necessary journal entries and the use of T-accounts to organize the data. The document stresses that following these steps carefully is crucial for producing accurate and reliable financial information.

The third section focuses on the classification of accounts. It explains how to distinguish between assets, liabilities, and equity accounts, as well as how to categorize revenues and expenses. This classification is essential for the proper presentation of the balance sheet and the income statement. The document also discusses the importance of using the correct debit and credit rules for each type of account.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points covered. It reiterates the importance of accuracy, consistency, and transparency in the accounting process. It encourages the reader to apply these principles in their own work and to seek professional advice if needed. The document is intended to serve as a practical guide for anyone involved in the accounting process.



Mahonia glaberrima

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, accounts payable, and accounts receivable. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of double-entry bookkeeping to ensure that the books are balanced.

The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the financial data. It explains how to calculate key financial ratios and metrics, such as the gross profit margin, operating profit margin, and return on investment. These calculations are essential for understanding the company's financial performance and identifying areas for improvement. The document also discusses the importance of comparing the company's performance to industry benchmarks and providing a clear explanation of the reasons for any variances.

The final part of the document covers the preparation of financial statements. It provides a step-by-step guide to creating the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement. It emphasizes the need for accuracy and transparency in these statements, as they are used by management, investors, and other stakeholders to make informed decisions. The document also includes a section on the importance of auditing the financial records to ensure their reliability and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.



Stachys arvensis

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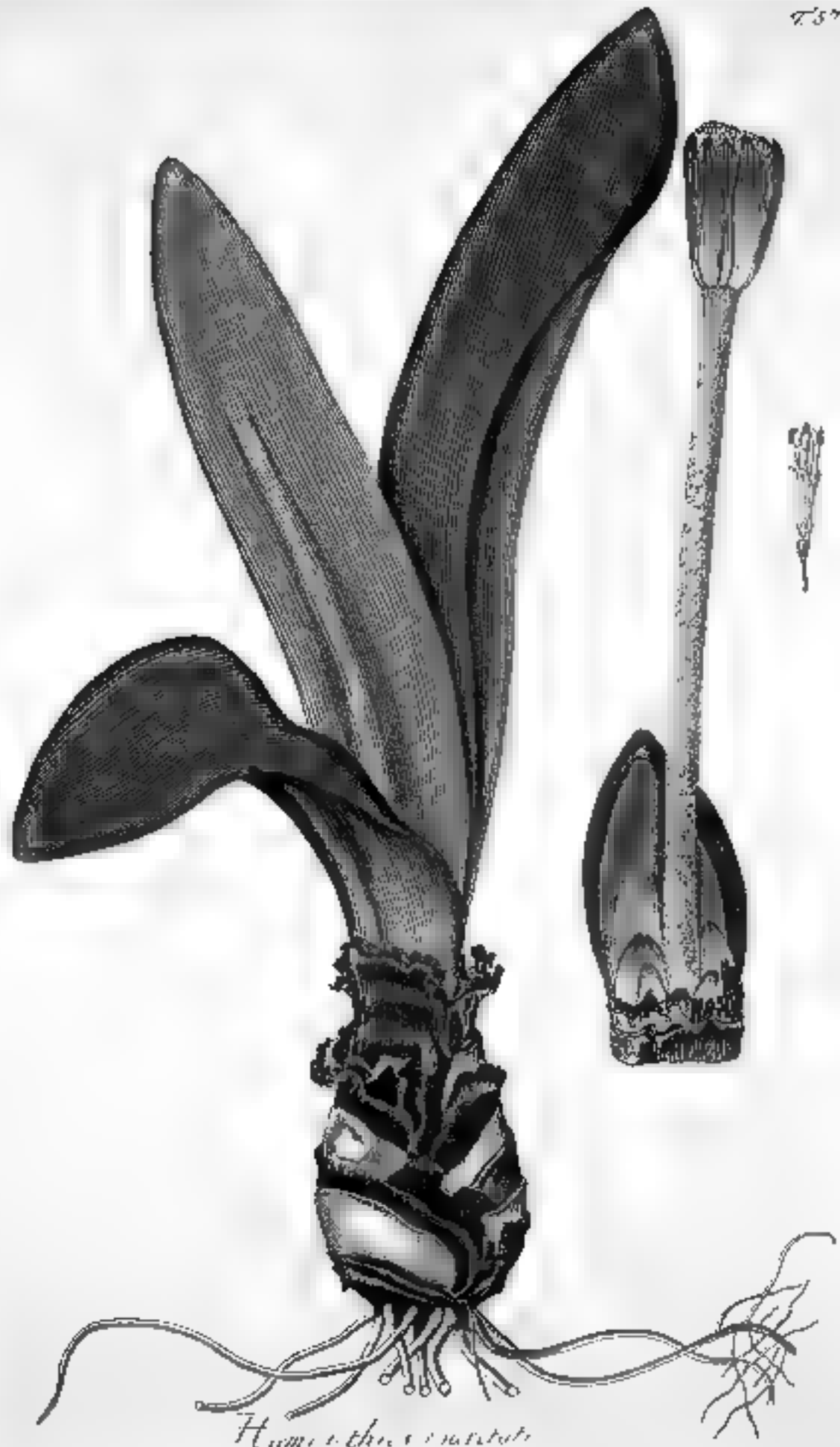
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Hymenanthus cognatus



Humilis thymus maritima

the 1990s, the number of publications on the topic of the present study has increased steadily. The number of publications in this field has increased from 13 in 1990 to 100 in 2000, and is expected to continue to increase in the future.

The present study is a review of the literature on the topic of the present study. The purpose of this review is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of research on the topic of the present study. The review is organized into three main sections: (1) a general overview of the topic, (2) a detailed review of the literature on the topic, and (3) a discussion of the implications of the research for practice and policy.

The first section provides a general overview of the topic. It discusses the importance of the topic and the current state of research. It also discusses the limitations of the current research and the need for further research.

The second section provides a detailed review of the literature on the topic. It discusses the findings of the research and the implications of the findings for practice and policy.

The third section discusses the implications of the research for practice and policy. It discusses the need for further research and the implications of the research for practice and policy.

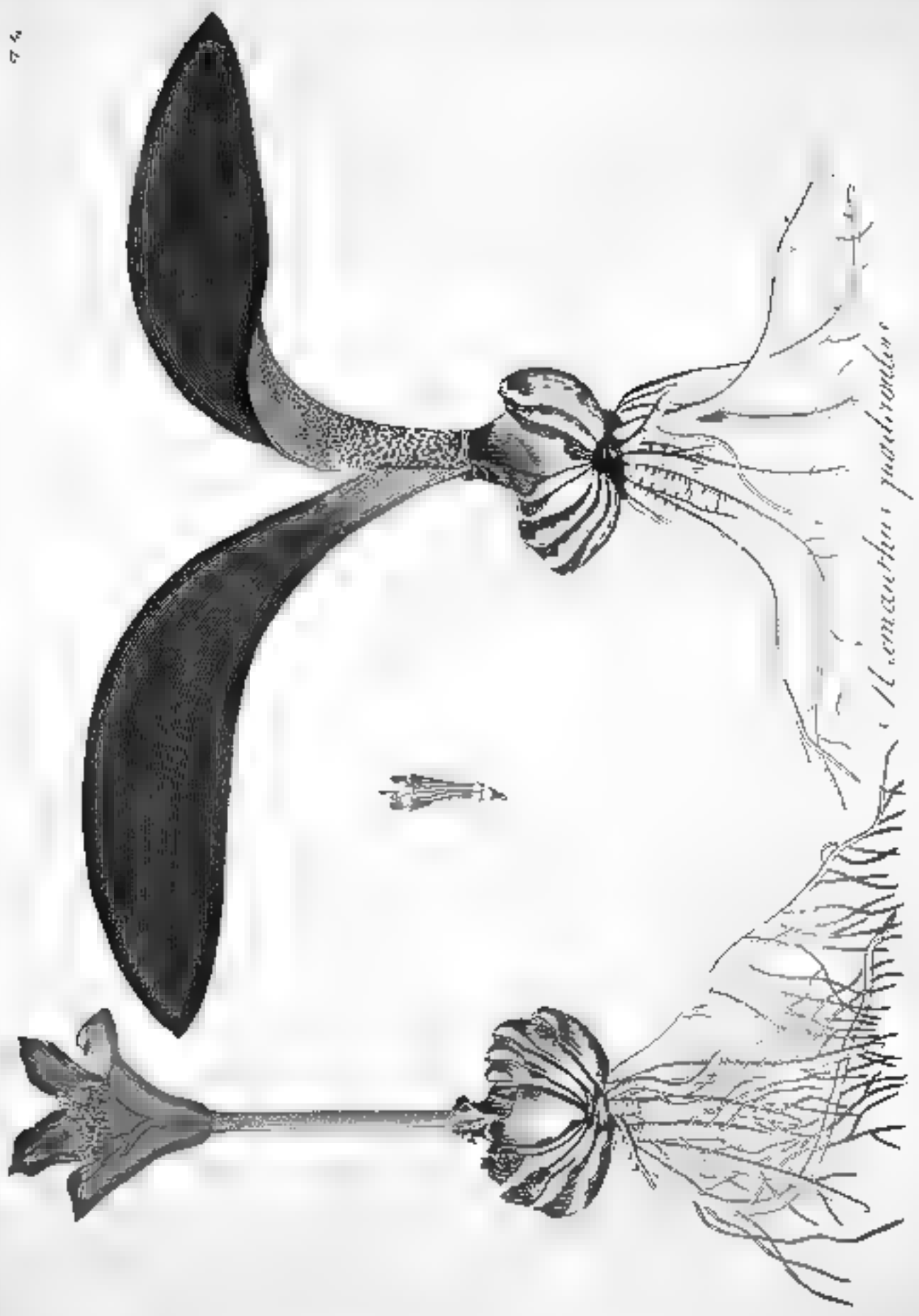
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Lemniscata quadrivalvis

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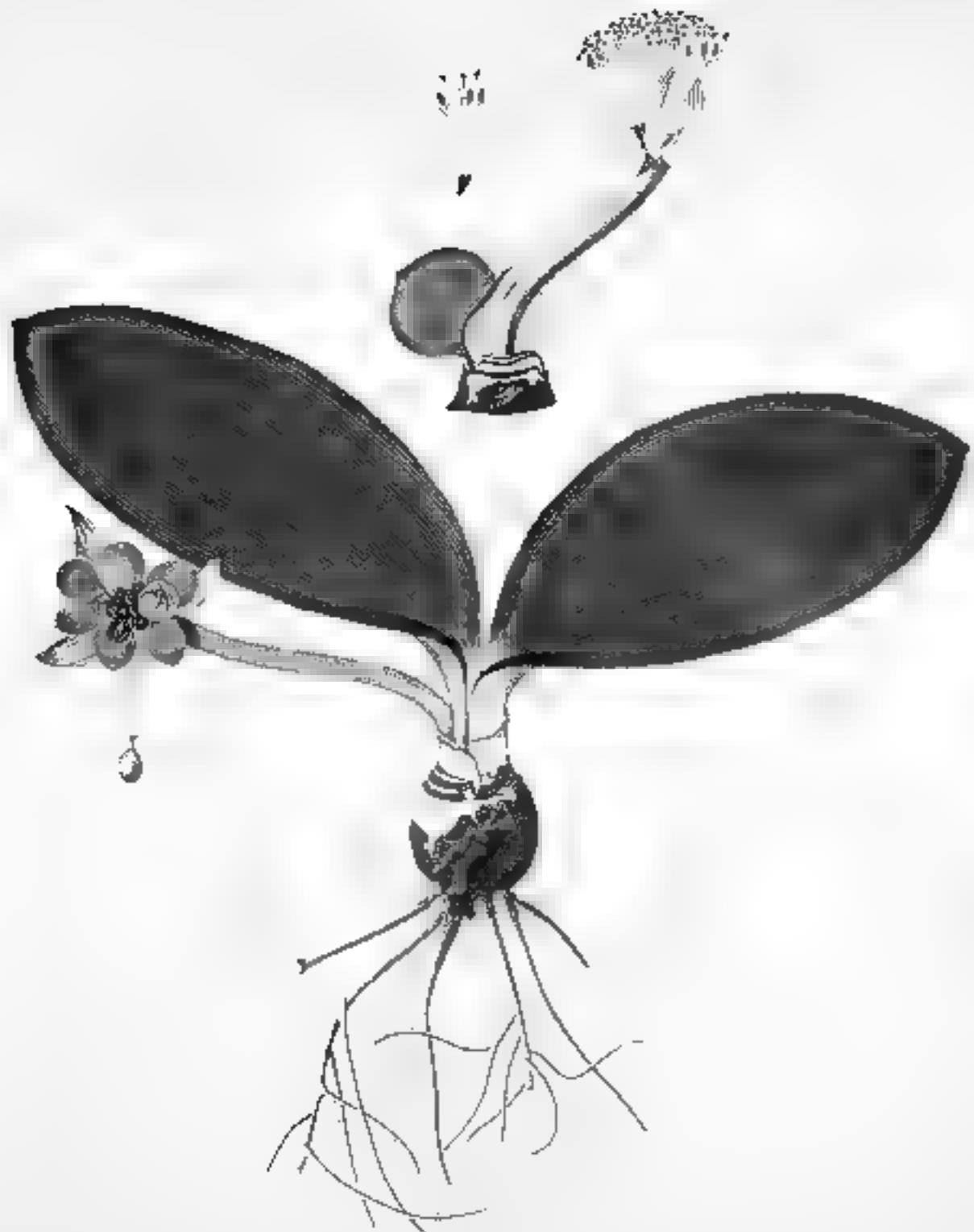
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Thymus alpestris

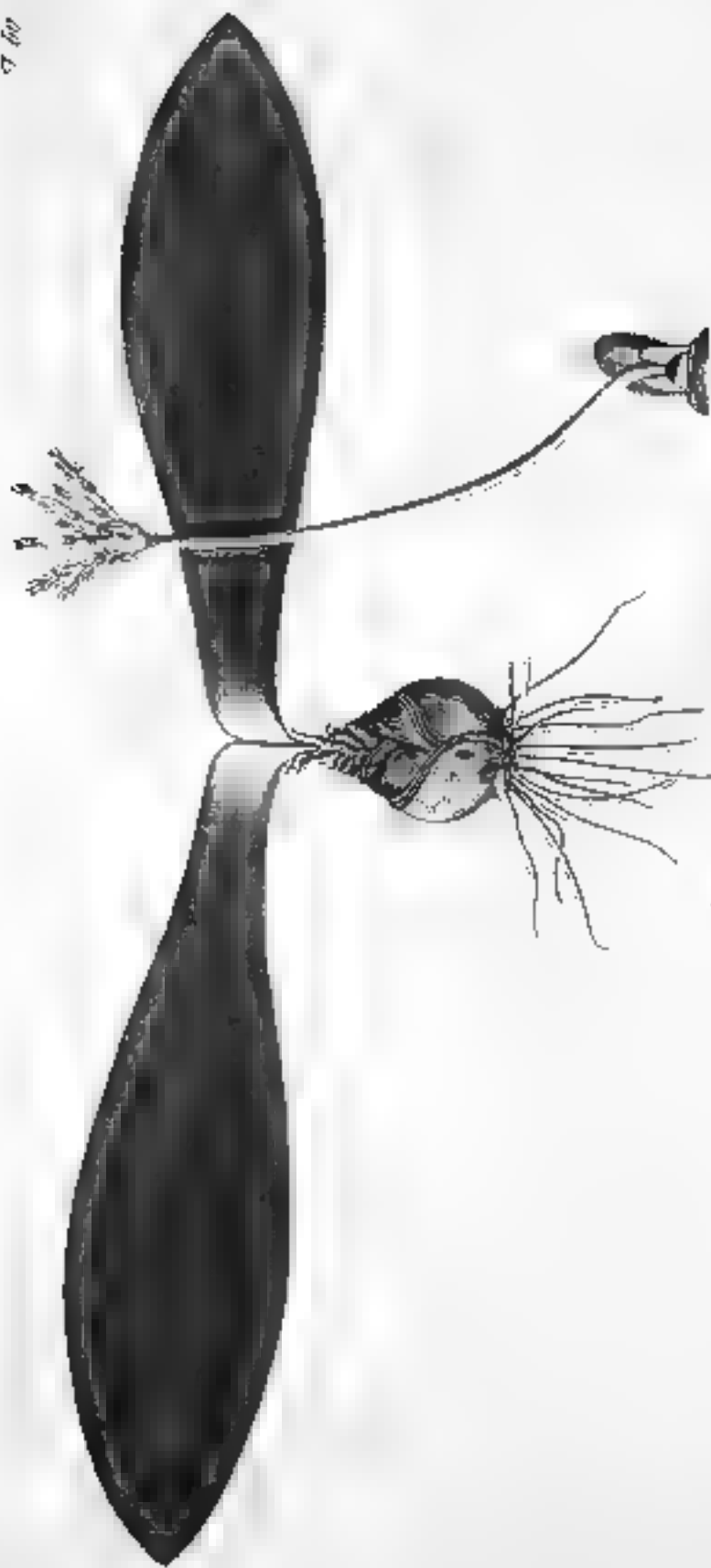
The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The text also highlights the need for regular audits and reconciliations to identify any discrepancies or errors in the accounting process.

Furthermore, the document outlines the various methods used for recording transactions, such as the double-entry system. It explains how debits and credits are used to maintain the balance of the accounting equation. The text also discusses the importance of using standardized accounting principles and practices to ensure consistency and comparability of financial information.

In addition, the document addresses the role of the accounting department in providing valuable insights into the company's financial performance. It discusses how financial ratios and trends can be analyzed to identify areas of strength and weakness. The text also emphasizes the importance of clear communication and collaboration between the accounting department and other departments within the organization.

Finally, the document concludes by reiterating the importance of accuracy and transparency in financial reporting. It stresses that the accounting department has a responsibility to provide reliable and timely information to management and external stakeholders. The text also mentions the importance of staying up-to-date with changes in accounting standards and regulations to ensure compliance and accuracy in the financial statements.

176



Stellaria media

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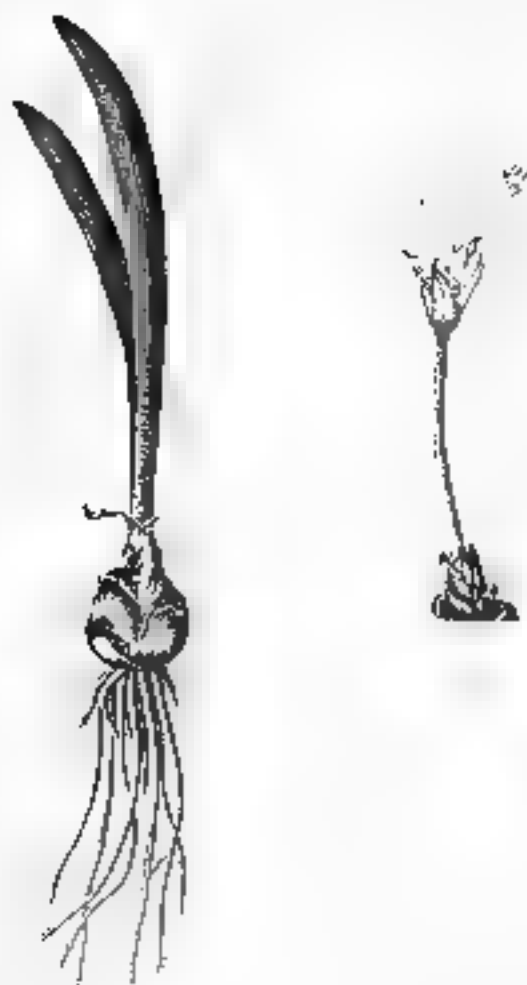
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Hamamelis parviflora

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activity.

The second part of the document provides a detailed explanation of the accounting cycle. It outlines the ten steps involved in the process, from identifying the accounting entity to preparing financial statements. Each step is described in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the concepts. The cycle is presented as a continuous loop that repeats every year.

The third part of the document focuses on the classification of accounts. It explains how to distinguish between assets, liabilities, and equity accounts, and how to further subdivide them into current and non-current categories. This classification is essential for the preparation of the balance sheet and the statement of financial position.

The fourth part of the document discusses the recording of transactions. It explains how to use journal entries to record each transaction, and how to post these entries to the appropriate T-accounts. This process ensures that the accounting records are up-to-date and accurate.

The fifth part of the document covers the preparation of financial statements. It explains how to use the accounting records to prepare the income statement, the statement of financial position, and the statement of cash flows. Each statement is described in detail, and the relationship between them is explained.

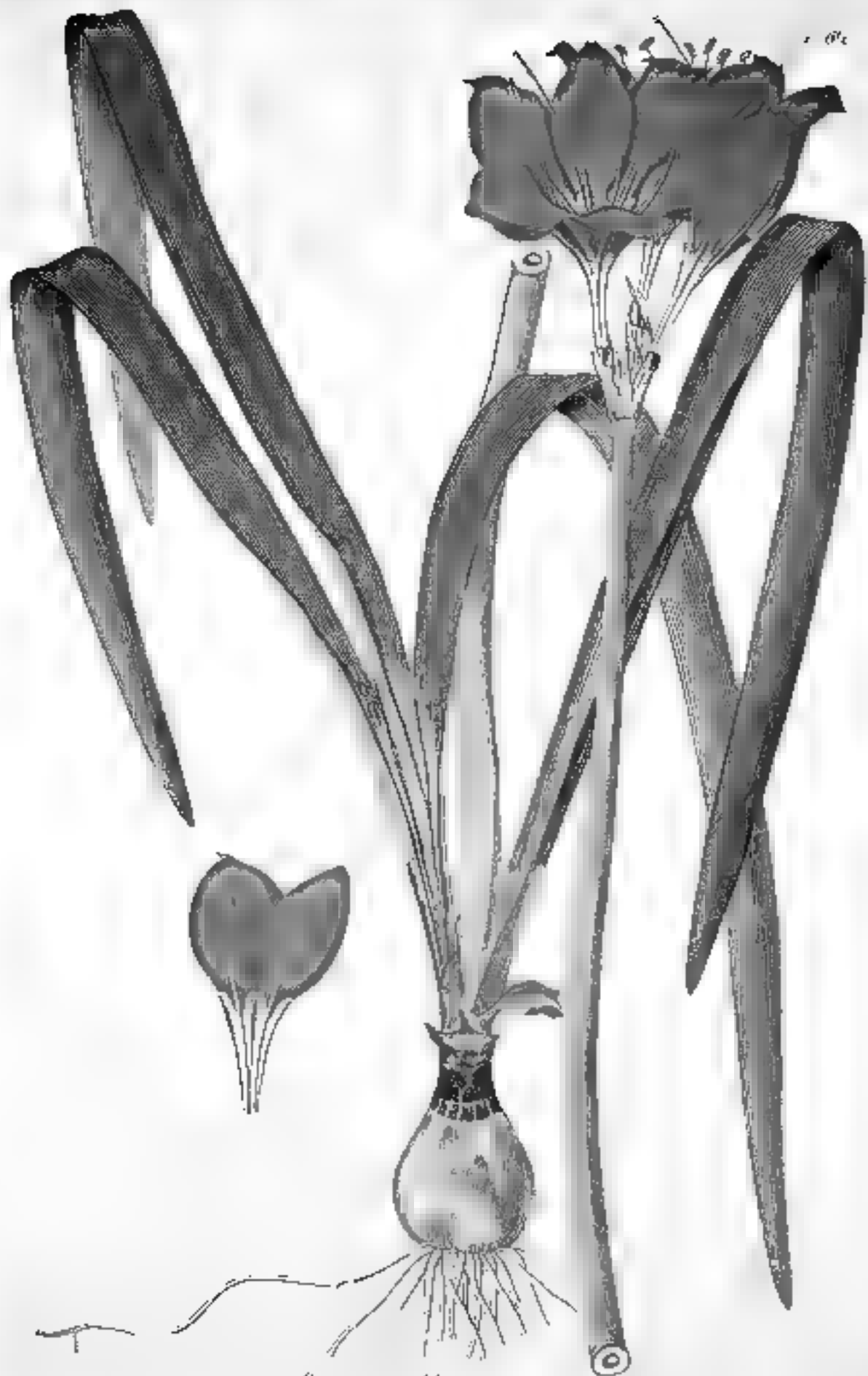
The sixth part of the document discusses the closing process. It explains how to close the temporary accounts (revenues, expenses, and dividends) to the permanent accounts (retained earnings). This process is necessary to reset the temporary accounts for the start of the next accounting period.

The seventh part of the document covers the preparation of the closing entries. It explains how to use journal entries to close the temporary accounts, and how to adjust the permanent accounts. This process is essential for the preparation of the financial statements for the next period.

The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of internal controls. It explains how to design and implement internal controls to prevent errors and fraud. This includes the separation of duties, the use of checks and balances, and the regular review of the accounting records.

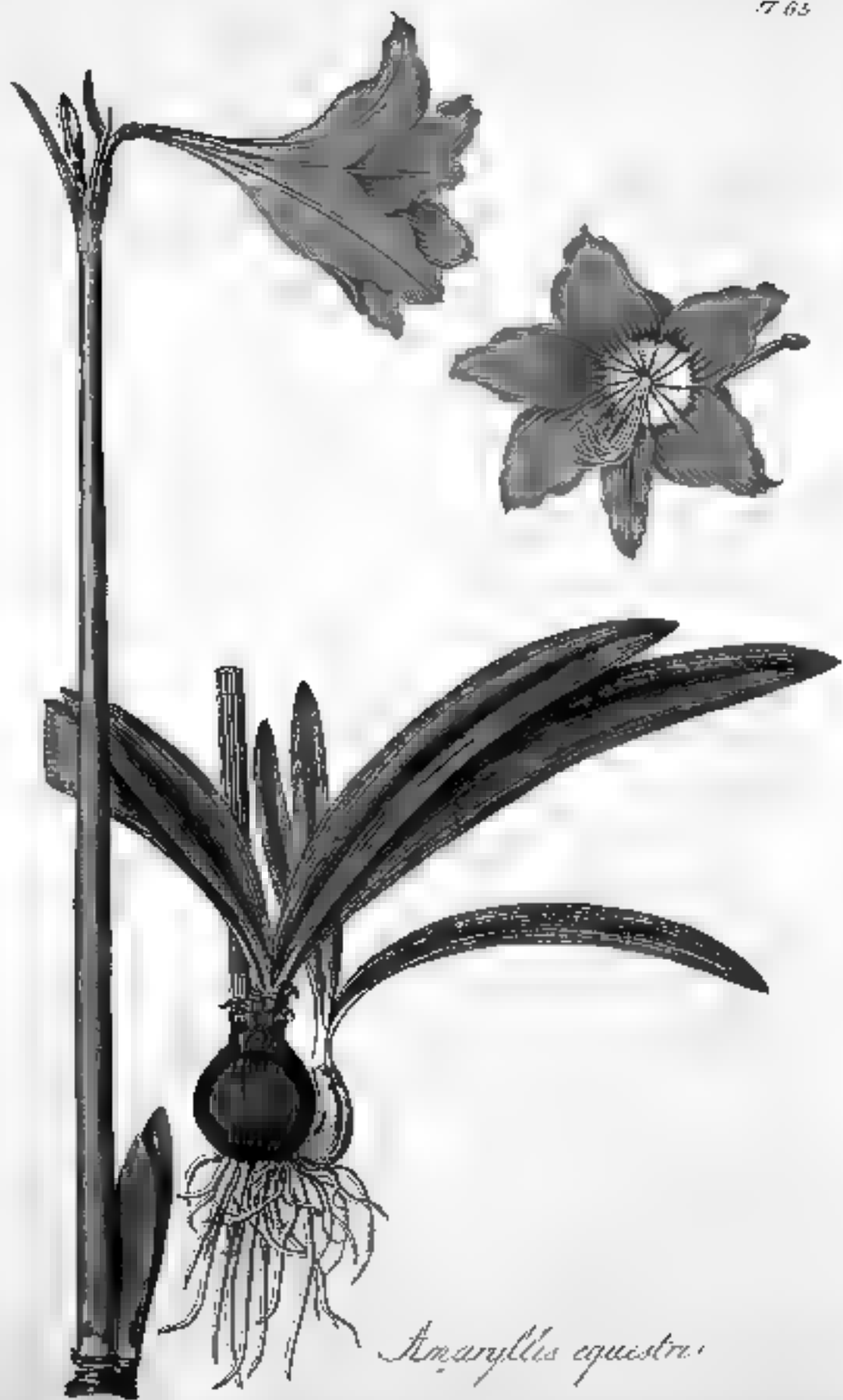
The ninth part of the document covers the preparation of the financial statements for the next period. It explains how to use the accounting records to prepare the financial statements, and how to compare them to the previous period's statements. This process is essential for the evaluation of the company's financial performance.

The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of the accounting profession. It explains the role of accountants in the business world, and the skills and knowledge required to succeed in this profession. It also discusses the ethical responsibilities of accountants, and the importance of maintaining the highest standards of integrity and honesty.



Amaryllis striata





Amaryllis equestris.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and transfers.

The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. It outlines the ten steps involved in the process, from identifying the accounting entity to preparing financial statements. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the concepts.

The third part of the document discusses the various types of accounts used in accounting. It categorizes accounts into assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, and expense accounts. It also explains the normal balances for each type of account and how they are used to calculate the net income or loss for a period.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of adjusting entries. It explains how these entries are used to ensure that the financial statements reflect the true financial position of the company at the end of the period. Examples of adjusting entries are provided to illustrate the process.

The fifth part of the document discusses the preparation of financial statements. It outlines the steps involved in preparing the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of owner's equity. It also discusses the importance of comparing the financial statements to the company's budget and to industry trends.

The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of internal controls. It explains how these controls are used to prevent and detect errors and fraud. Examples of internal controls are provided to illustrate the process.

The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of ethics in accounting. It explains how accountants should maintain objectivity and integrity in their work. It also discusses the consequences of unethical behavior and the importance of reporting any suspected wrongdoing.

The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of communication in accounting. It explains how accountants should communicate effectively with their clients and colleagues. It also discusses the importance of providing clear and concise financial information.

The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of technology in accounting. It explains how accounting software can be used to streamline the accounting process and reduce the risk of errors. It also discusses the importance of staying up-to-date on the latest accounting technology.

The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of continuing education in accounting. It explains how accountants should stay up-to-date on the latest accounting standards and regulations. It also discusses the importance of earning continuing education credits to maintain their professional status.



Anacardiaceae urucifolia

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of bank statements and the company's records to identify any discrepancies early on.

In addition, the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle, from identifying transactions to preparing financial statements. It explains how each step in the cycle contributes to the overall accuracy and reliability of the financial data. The document also includes a section on the classification of assets and liabilities, providing examples and explanations for each category.

Finally, the document discusses the importance of transparency and communication in financial reporting. It encourages the company to provide clear and concise information to all stakeholders, including investors, creditors, and management. This helps to build trust and ensure that everyone has a clear understanding of the company's financial health and performance.



Andropogon marginatus

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of bank statements and the company's records to identify any discrepancies early on.

In addition, the document provides guidelines on how to handle cash transactions. It stresses the importance of having a clear system for recording cash receipts and payments, and for ensuring that all cash is properly accounted for. The document also discusses the use of receipts and invoices as supporting documentation for all transactions.

The second part of the document focuses on the preparation of financial statements. It outlines the steps involved in calculating net income, and provides a detailed explanation of the various components of the income statement, including sales, cost of goods sold, and operating expenses. The document also discusses the importance of providing a clear and concise explanation of the results of operations, and of identifying any areas of concern or risk.

Finally, the document provides a summary of the key points discussed, and offers some final thoughts on the importance of maintaining accurate financial records and preparing reliable financial statements. It concludes by emphasizing that a strong financial foundation is essential for the long-term success of any business.



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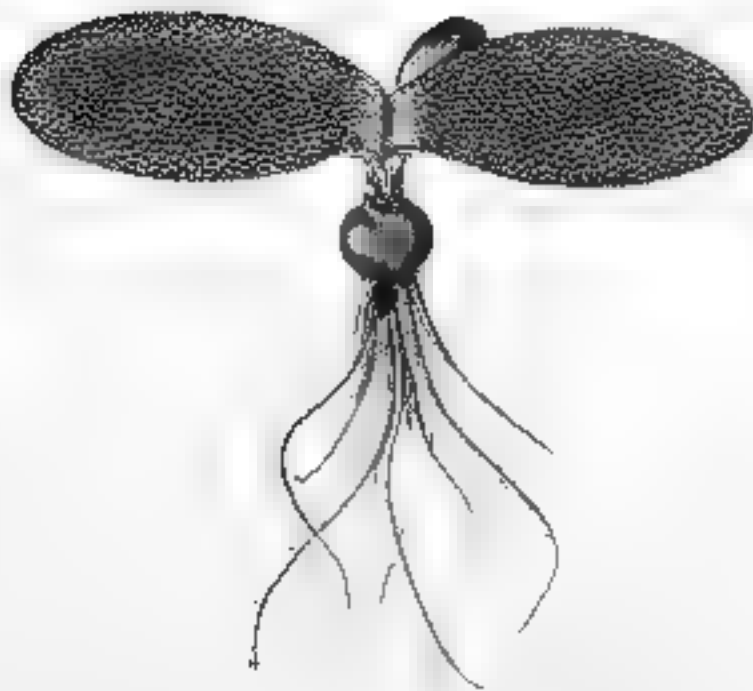
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7. 67

Anacrostichum speciosum

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The second part covers the various methods used to allocate costs to different departments or projects, highlighting the need for a fair and consistent approach. The third part addresses the challenges of budgeting in a dynamic environment and offers strategies to manage uncertainty. Finally, the document concludes with a summary of key points and a call to action for continuous improvement in financial management practices.



Am. 101. R. 100.

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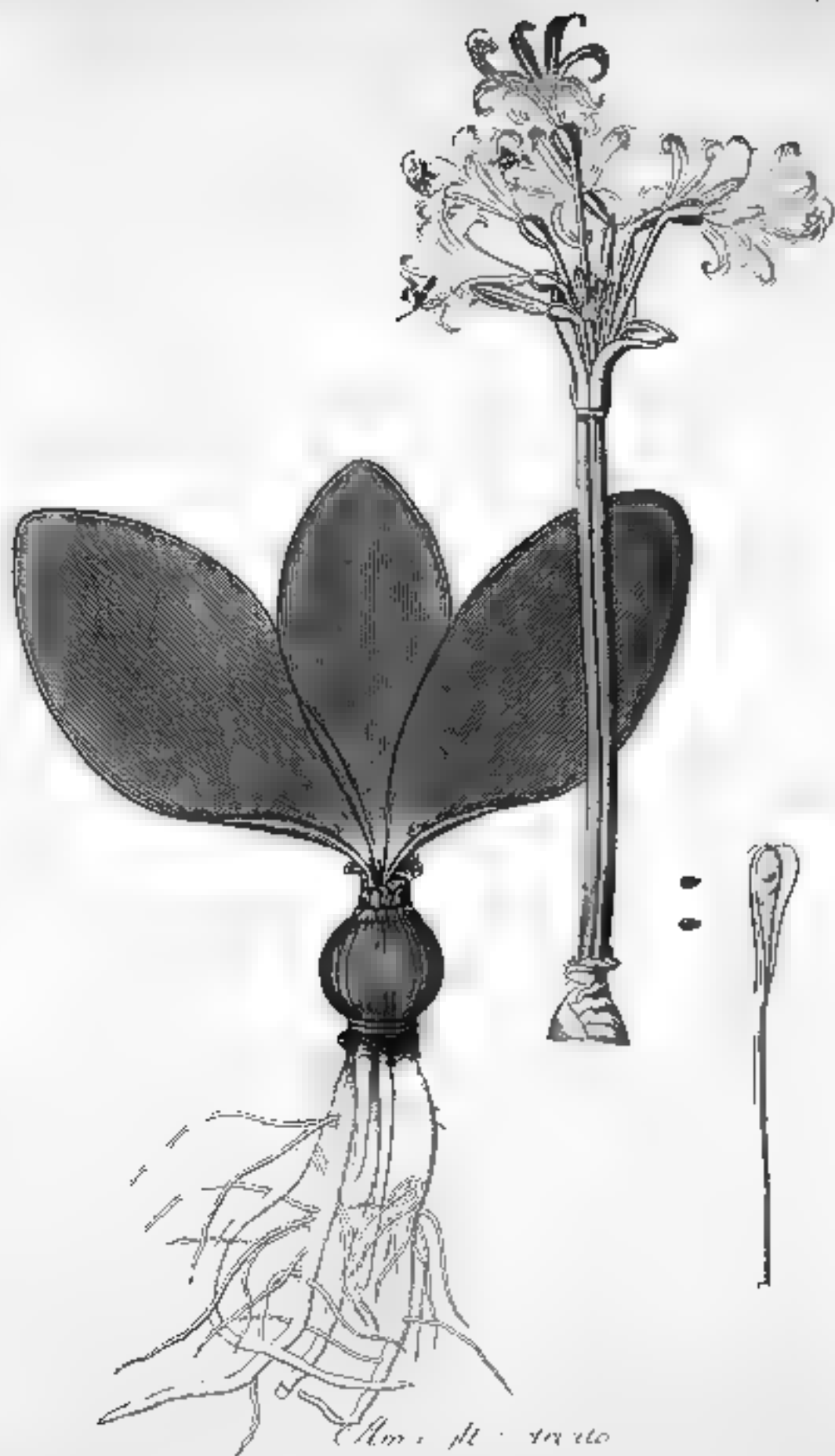
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Am. sp. - 10. 11. 11.



Am. M. 10110

the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased in many countries (Murray & Lopez, 1996). In the United States, the prevalence of schizophrenia has increased from 1.8% in 1980 to 2.6% in 1994 (Murray & Lopez, 1996). The prevalence of schizophrenia in the United States is estimated to be 1.5% (Murray & Lopez, 1996).

There is a need to understand the causes of schizophrenia and to develop effective treatments. The current research on the causes of schizophrenia is divided into two main areas: genetic and environmental. Genetic research has shown that schizophrenia is a complex disorder with a strong genetic component. Environmental research has shown that schizophrenia is also influenced by social and cultural factors.

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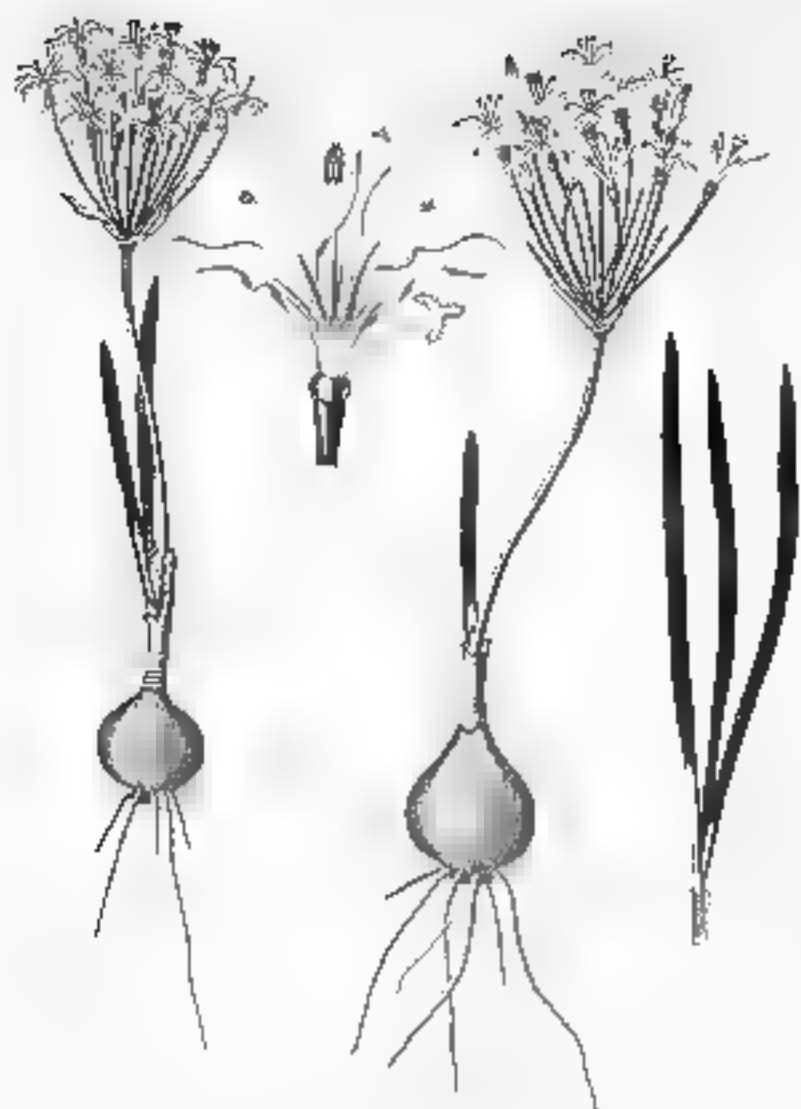
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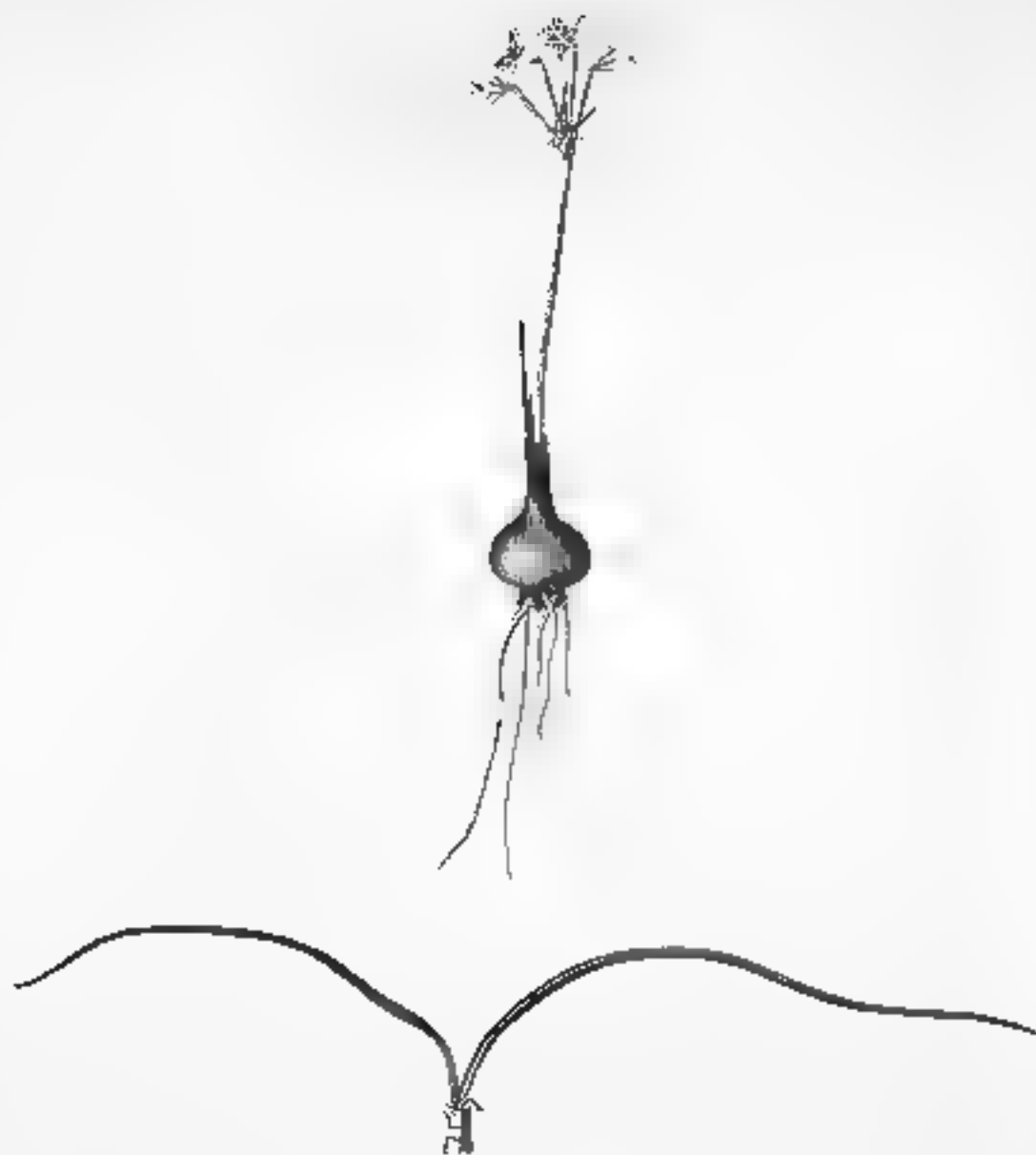


Anagyris foetida

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, customer orders, and supplier invoices. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of specific forms and the assignment of responsibilities to different staff members.

The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the recorded data. It describes various methods for identifying trends and anomalies in the financial performance. This includes comparing current data with historical trends, analyzing seasonal fluctuations, and identifying areas where costs are higher than expected. The document also discusses the importance of regular reviews and reports to management, providing a clear and concise summary of the financial situation. It includes a sample report format and a list of key performance indicators (KPIs) that should be monitored.

The final part of the document provides practical advice on how to implement these financial management practices. It offers a step-by-step guide for setting up a record-keeping system, from choosing the right software to training staff members. It also discusses the importance of maintaining a secure and organized filing system for all financial documents. The document concludes with a list of resources and references for further information on financial management and accounting principles.



Amaryllis crispata

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activity. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of accounts to identify any discrepancies early on.

In addition, the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle, which consists of eight steps: identifying the accounting cycle, journalizing, posting, determining debits and credits, preparing a trial balance, adjusting entries, preparing financial statements, and closing the books. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the process. The document also discusses the importance of maintaining proper documentation for all transactions, including receipts, invoices, and bank statements.

The second part of the document focuses on the preparation of financial statements. It explains how to calculate net income, determine the cost of goods sold, and prepare the income statement, balance sheet, and statement of cash flows. The document also discusses the importance of providing a clear and concise explanation of the financial results, including a management discussion and analysis. This section provides a step-by-step guide to preparing each of these statements, with examples and formulas provided throughout.

Finally, the document discusses the importance of internal controls and the role of the auditor. It explains how to design and implement effective internal controls to prevent fraud and errors, and how to conduct an audit to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the financial statements. The document also discusses the importance of maintaining proper records and documentation for all transactions, and the role of the auditor in providing an independent opinion on the financial statements.



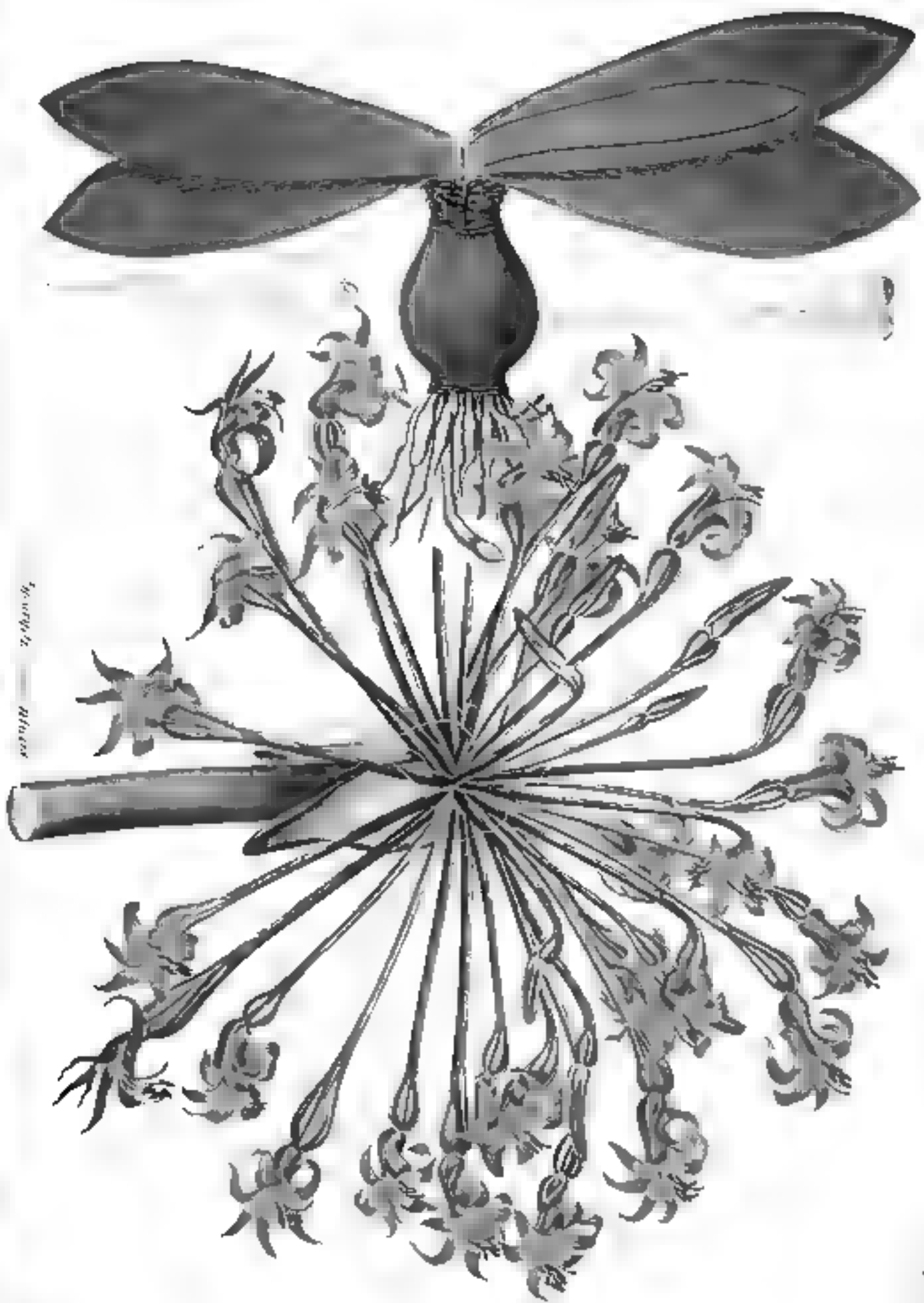
Amaryllis aurea

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The text suggests that a consistent and thorough record-keeping system is essential for identifying trends and making informed decisions.

Next, the document addresses the issue of budgeting. It explains that a well-defined budget helps in controlling costs and maximizing resources. By setting clear financial goals and limits, individuals and organizations can avoid overspending and stay on track. The text provides practical advice on how to create a budget that is realistic and adaptable to changing circumstances.

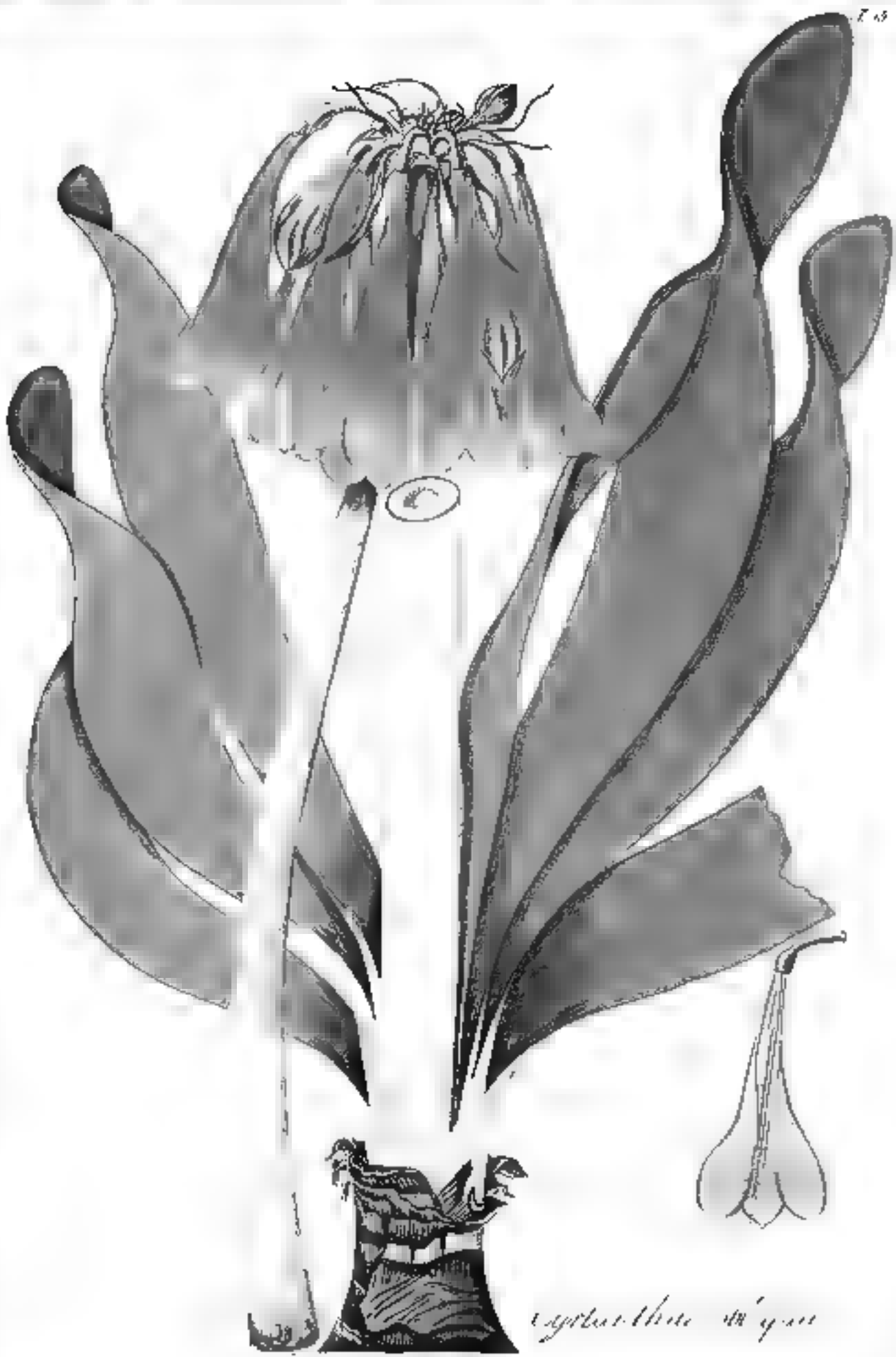
The third section focuses on the importance of regular financial reviews. It states that periodic assessments of the financial situation allow for the identification of areas where adjustments may be needed. This could involve revising the budget, cutting unnecessary expenses, or seeking new revenue streams. The document encourages a proactive approach to financial management rather than reacting to problems only after they have become significant.

Finally, the document touches upon the role of professional advice. It acknowledges that complex financial situations may require the expertise of accountants, tax advisors, or financial planners. Consulting with these professionals can provide valuable insights and ensure that all legal and regulatory requirements are met. The text concludes by reinforcing the idea that sound financial management is a continuous process that requires attention and discipline.



Sp. 1847. 2.
Alnus

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Agave thurberianus



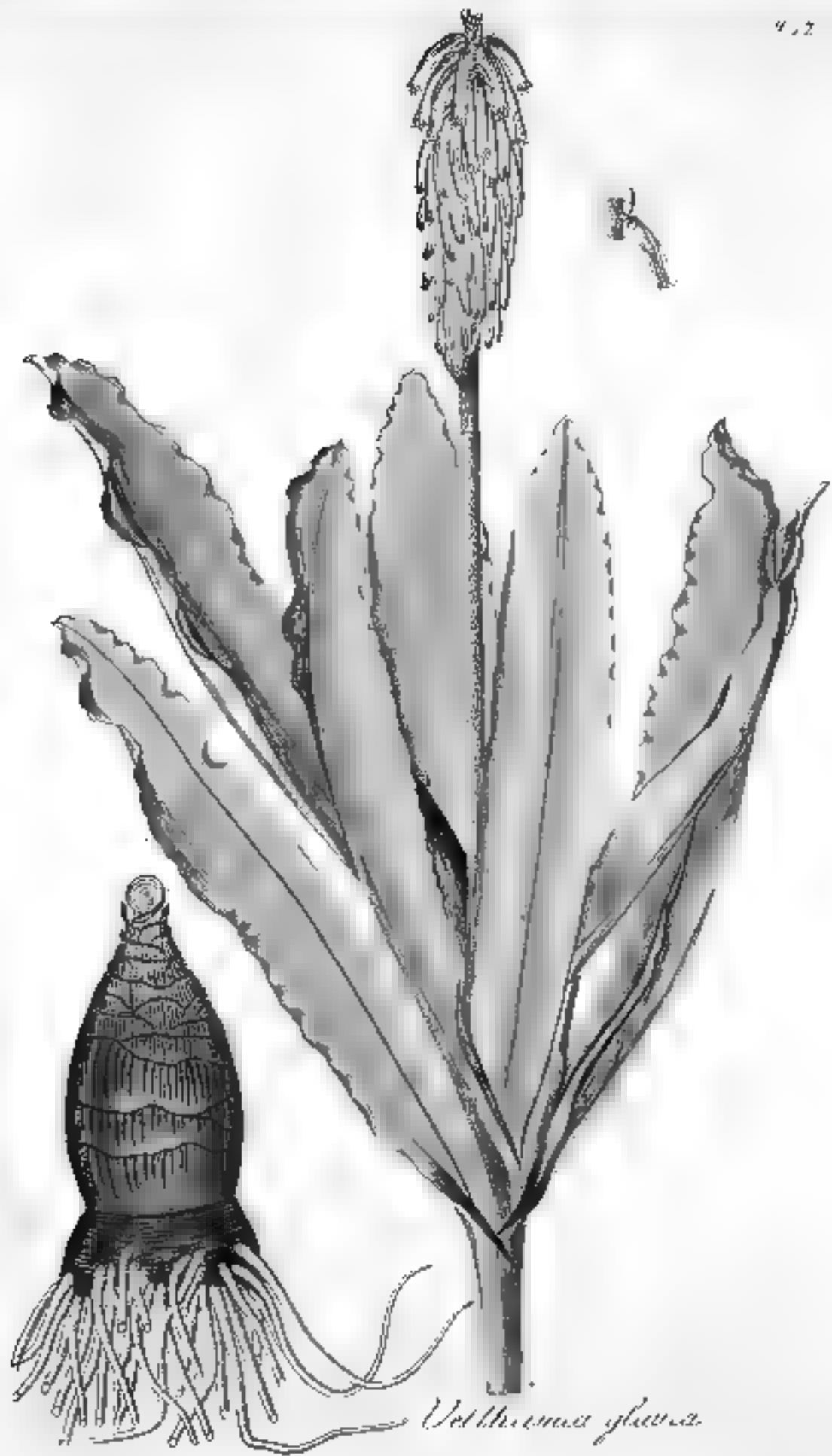
Cyrtanthus angustifolius

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The second part of the document focuses on the classification of expenses. It explains how to distinguish between capital expenditures and operating expenses, and how to allocate costs to different departments or projects. This section includes a table with columns for expense type, amount, and department. The table is used to illustrate how various costs are categorized and tracked throughout the year.

The third part of the document discusses the importance of budgeting and forecasting. It explains how to set realistic financial goals and how to monitor progress against these goals. This section includes a discussion of the factors that can affect financial performance, such as changes in market conditions or internal operations. It also provides a framework for developing a budget and for adjusting it as needed throughout the year.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers some concluding thoughts on the importance of financial management. It emphasizes that a strong financial foundation is essential for the long-term success of any organization. It also provides some suggestions for further reading and resources that can be used to improve financial skills and knowledge.



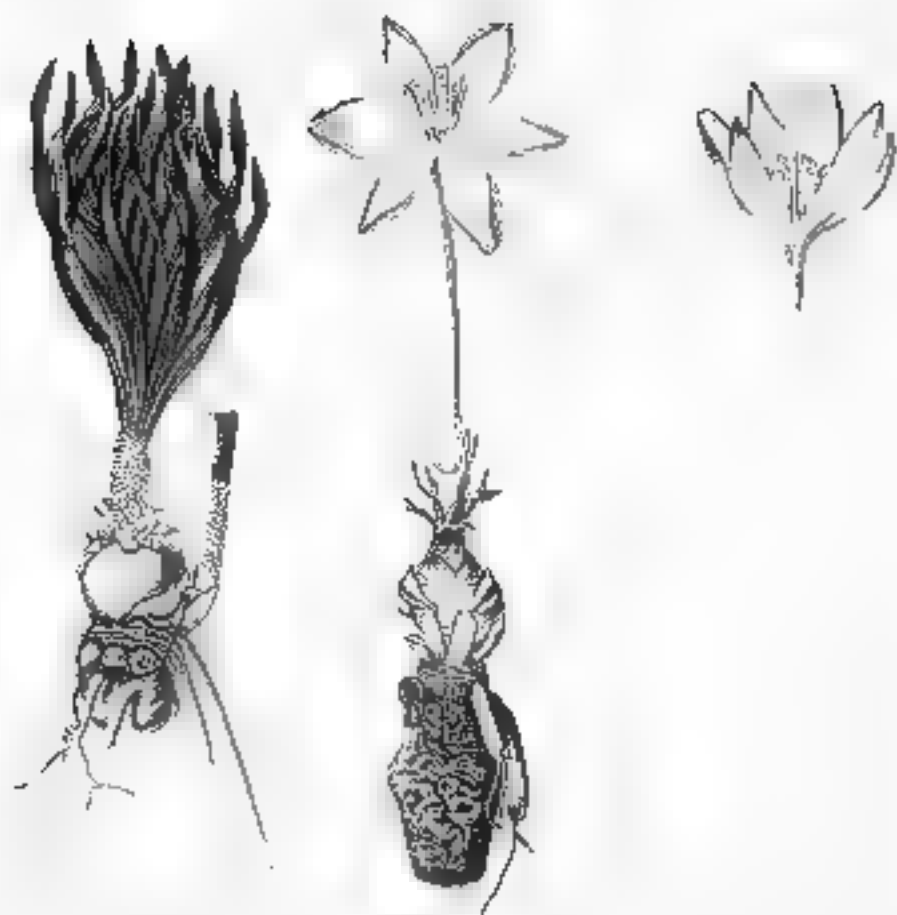
Veltmannia glauca





Turkmenia turkmenica





Cyathophylus dianae

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The third part of the document discusses the importance of the closing process. It explains how the closing process is used to transfer the balances of temporary accounts to permanent accounts, thereby resetting the temporary accounts for the next period. This process is essential for ensuring that the financial statements for each period are accurate and comparable.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of the adjusting process. It explains how adjusting entries are used to ensure that the financial statements reflect the true financial position of the company at the end of the period. This process is essential for ensuring that the financial statements are accurate and reliable.

The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of the financial statements. It explains how the financial statements are used to provide information about the company's financial performance and position. The four main financial statements are discussed: the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of retained earnings, and the statement of cash flows.

The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of the internal control system. It explains how the internal control system is used to ensure that the company's assets are protected and that its financial statements are accurate. The five components of the internal control system are discussed: control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, and monitoring.

The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of the external control system. It explains how the external control system is used to ensure that the company's financial statements are accurate and reliable. The external control system is composed of the external auditors, the regulatory authorities, and the public.

The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of the ethical considerations. It explains how the ethical considerations are used to ensure that the company's financial statements are accurate and reliable. The ethical considerations are discussed in terms of the company's responsibility to its stakeholders, the public, and the financial markets.

The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of the legal considerations. It explains how the legal considerations are used to ensure that the company's financial statements are accurate and reliable. The legal considerations are discussed in terms of the company's obligations to its stakeholders, the public, and the financial markets.

The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of the professional standards. It explains how the professional standards are used to ensure that the company's financial statements are accurate and reliable. The professional standards are discussed in terms of the company's obligations to its stakeholders, the public, and the financial markets.



Sclerophyllum pumilum

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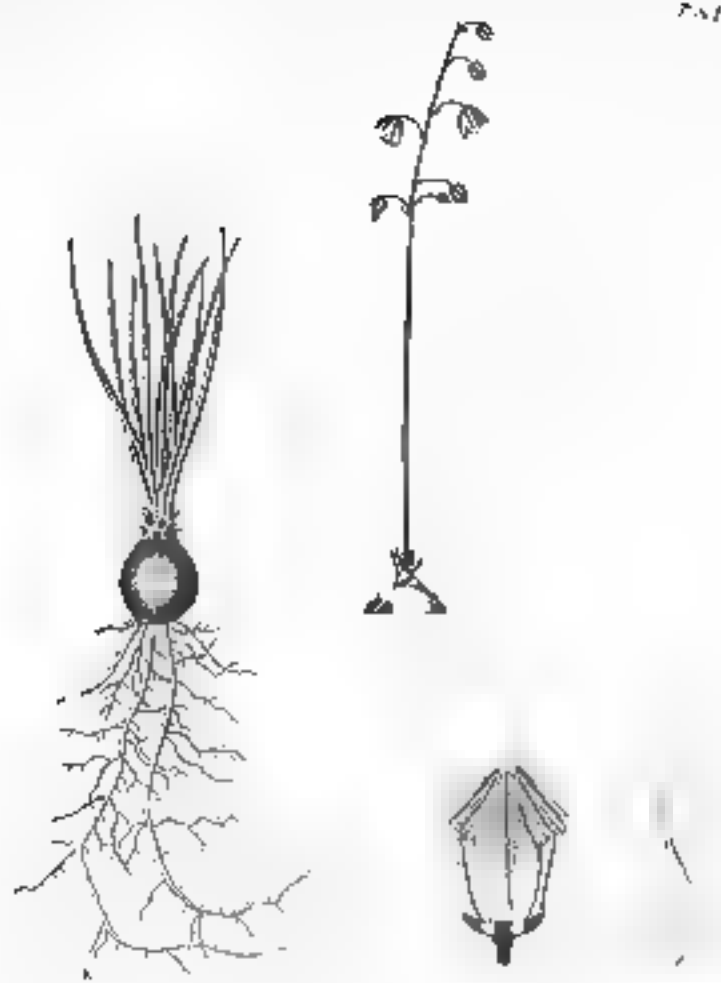
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Helianthus concoloroides

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The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the financial data. It explains how to calculate key financial ratios and metrics, such as the gross profit margin, operating profit margin, and return on investment. These calculations are essential for understanding the company's financial performance and identifying areas for improvement. The document also discusses the importance of comparing the company's performance to industry benchmarks and providing a clear explanation of any variances.

The final part of the document covers the preparation of financial statements. It provides a step-by-step guide to creating the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement. It also discusses the importance of auditing the financial statements to ensure their accuracy and reliability. The document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations for the future.



L'ubia ror purpurasc.





P. humilis unifolia

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the UK Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: Our Future* (Department of Health 1999). This strategy is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is defined as 'the process of optimising opportunities for health, participation in society and security in old age' (Department of Health 1999, p. 1).

The White Paper on *Ageing Better: Our Future* sets out a number of key objectives for the UK Government, including: 'to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible' (Department of Health 1999, p. 1). This objective is reflected in the current research project.

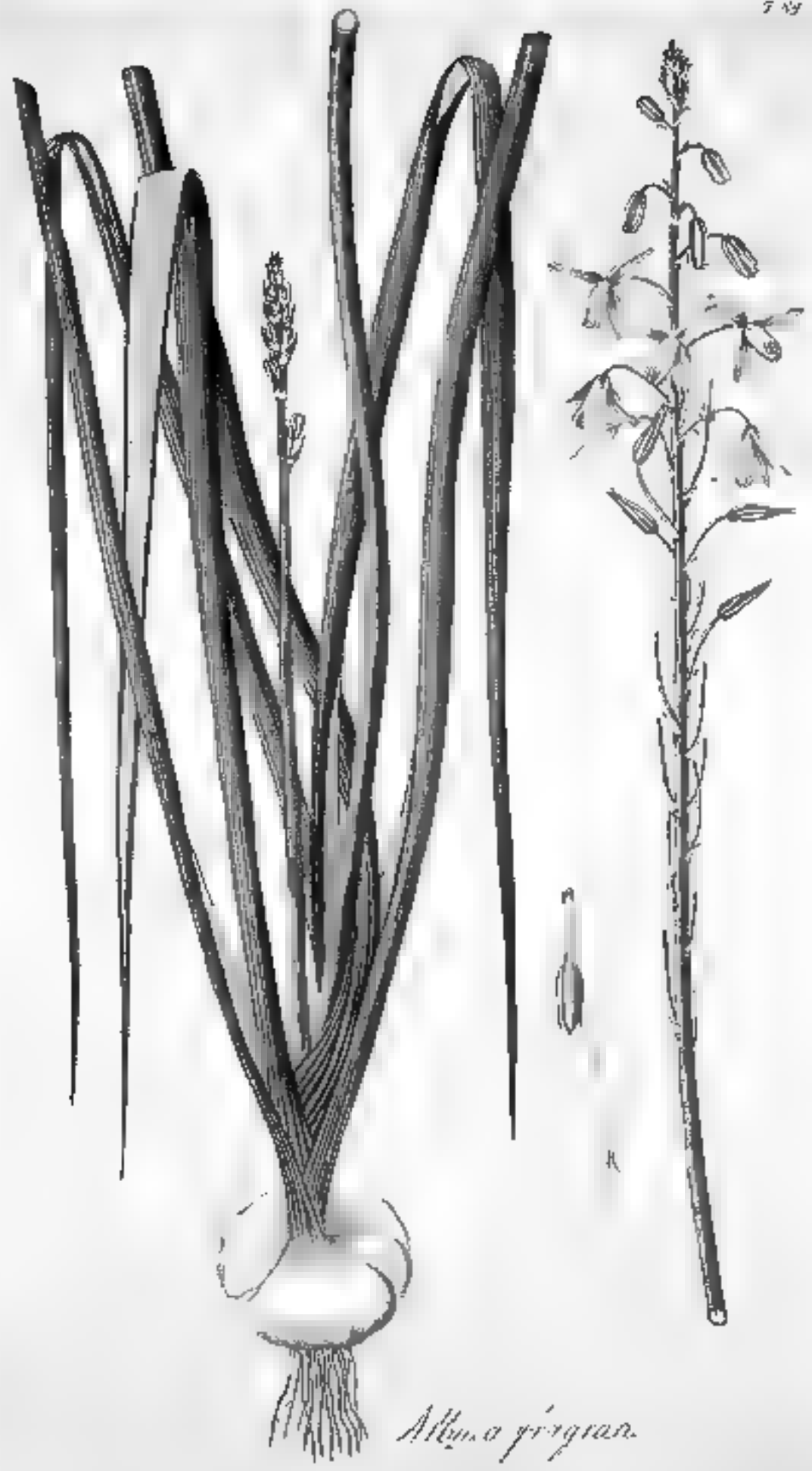
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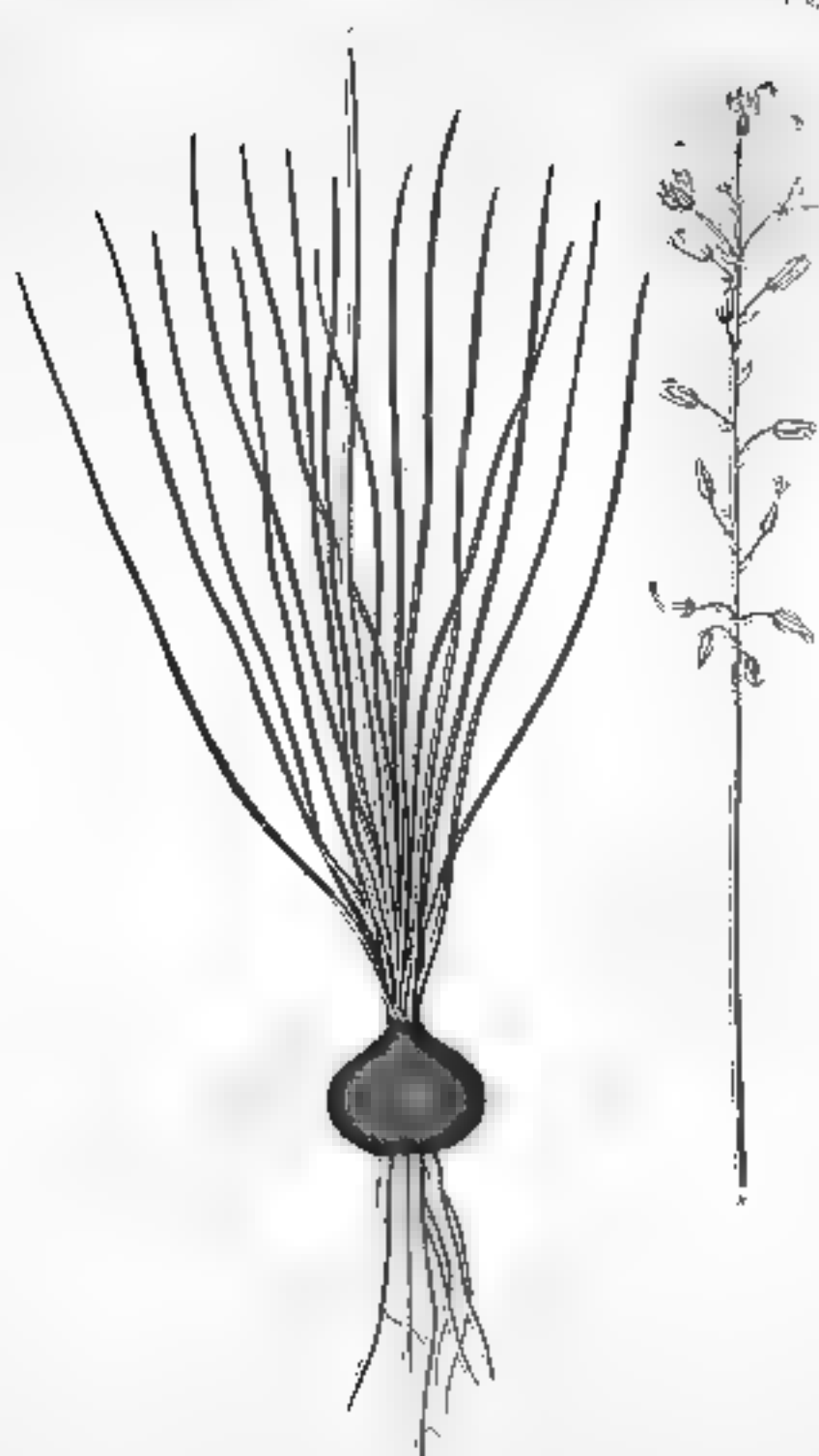


Allium fragrans.



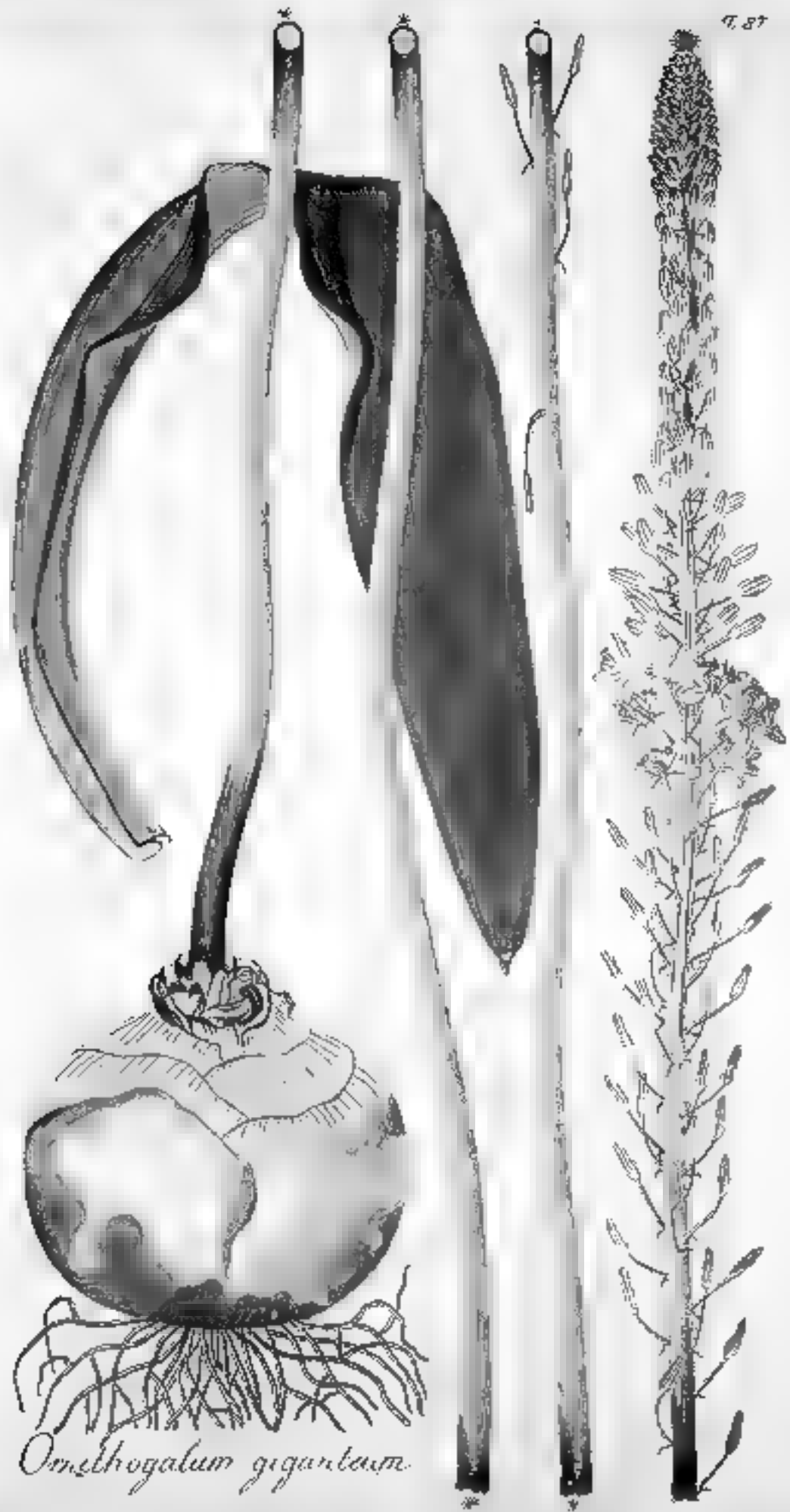
Anthericum orpertinum

the first two years of life. The first year of life is the most important period for the development of the brain, and the second year is also very important. The third year is also important, but the fourth year is less important. The fifth year is also important, but the sixth year is less important. The seventh year is also important, but the eighth year is less important. The ninth year is also important, but the tenth year is less important. The eleventh year is also important, but the twelfth year is less important. The thirteenth year is also important, but the fourteenth year is less important. The fifteenth year is also important, but the sixteenth year is less important. The seventeenth year is also important, but the eighteenth year is less important. The nineteenth year is also important, but the twentieth year is less important. The twenty-first year is also important, but the twenty-second year is less important. The twenty-third year is also important, but the twenty-fourth year is less important. The twenty-fifth year is also important, but the twenty-sixth year is less important. The twenty-seventh year is also important, but the twenty-eighth year is less important. The twenty-ninth year is also important, but the thirtieth year is less important. The thirty-first year is also important, but the thirty-second year is less important. The thirty-third year is also important, but the thirty-fourth year is less important. The thirty-fifth year is also important, but the thirty-sixth year is less important. The thirty-seventh year is also important, but the thirty-eighth year is less important. The thirty-ninth year is also important, but the fortieth year is less important. The forty-first year is also important, but the forty-second year is less important. The forty-third year is also important, but the forty-fourth year is less important. The forty-fifth year is also important, but the forty-sixth year is less important. The forty-seventh year is also important, but the forty-eighth year is less important. The forty-ninth year is also important, but the fiftieth year is less important. The fifty-first year is also important, but the fifty-second year is less important. The fifty-third year is also important, but the fifty-fourth year is less important. The fifty-fifth year is also important, but the fifty-sixth year is less important. The fifty-seventh year is also important, but the fifty-eighth year is less important. The fifty-ninth year is also important, but the sixtieth year is less important. The sixty-first year is also important, but the sixty-second year is less important. The sixty-third year is also important, but the sixty-fourth year is less important. The sixty-fifth year is also important, but the sixty-sixth year is less important. The sixty-seventh year is also important, but the sixty-eighth year is less important. The sixty-ninth year is also important, but the seventieth year is less important. The seventy-first year is also important, but the seventy-second year is less important. The seventy-third year is also important, but the seventy-fourth year is less important. The seventy-fifth year is also important, but the seventy-sixth year is less important. The seventy-seventh year is also important, but the seventy-eighth year is less important. The seventy-ninth year is also important, but the eightieth year is less important. The eighty-first year is also important, but the eighty-second year is less important. The eighty-third year is also important, but the eighty-fourth year is less important. The eighty-fifth year is also important, but the eighty-sixth year is less important. The eighty-seventh year is also important, but the eighty-eighth year is less important. The eighty-ninth year is also important, but the ninetieth year is less important. The ninety-first year is also important, but the ninety-second year is less important. The ninety-third year is also important, but the ninety-fourth year is less important. The ninety-fifth year is also important, but the ninety-sixth year is less important. The ninety-seventh year is also important, but the ninety-eighth year is less important. The ninety-ninth year is also important, but the hundredth year is less important.

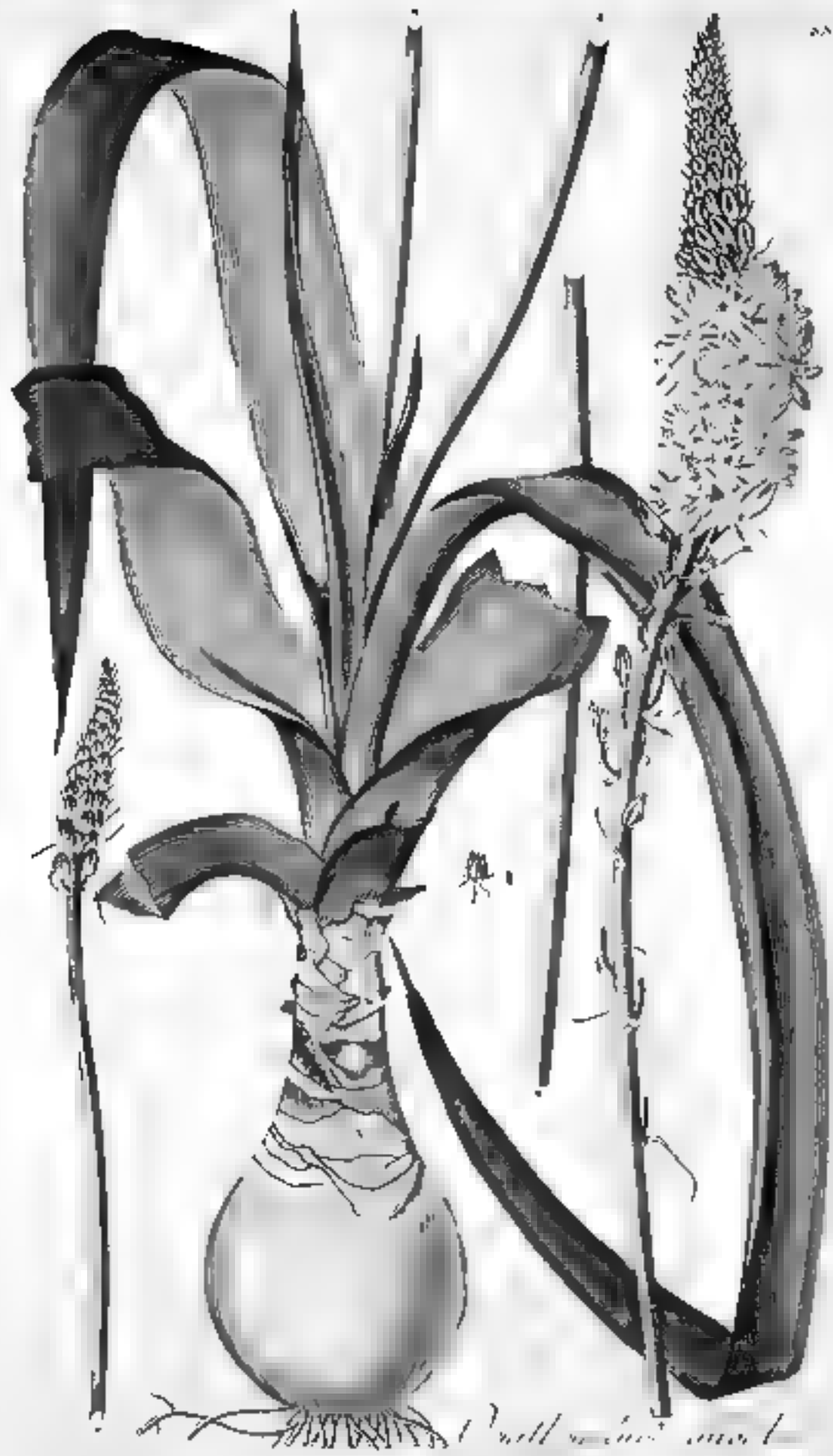


Butcher's broom





Omelthogalum giganteum.



Phyllanthus amarus

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Next, the document outlines the process of reconciling bank statements with the company's records. This involves comparing the bank's record of transactions with the company's ledger to identify any discrepancies. Common reasons for differences include timing of deposits and withdrawals, as well as potential errors in recording or bank fees.

The document also addresses the need for regular audits. An internal audit can help identify areas where controls may be weak or where there is a risk of fraud. It provides a systematic review of the company's financial and operational activities to ensure compliance with internal policies and external regulations.

Finally, the document stresses the importance of transparency and communication. All stakeholders, including management, investors, and creditors, should have access to accurate and timely financial information. This helps build trust and ensures that everyone is making decisions based on the same set of facts.



C. methoxy en nodis

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The text also highlights the need for regular audits to detect any discrepancies or errors early on.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. This includes steps such as identifying the accounting entity, choosing the accounting method, and recording transactions. Each step is explained with clear examples and practical advice to help readers understand the process thoroughly.

The third part of the document focuses on the classification of assets and liabilities. It discusses how to distinguish between current and long-term assets, as well as current and long-term liabilities. This classification is crucial for determining the company's financial health and its ability to meet its obligations.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of accuracy, regular audits, and proper classification in the accounting process. The author encourages readers to apply these principles consistently to ensure the reliability of their financial reporting.



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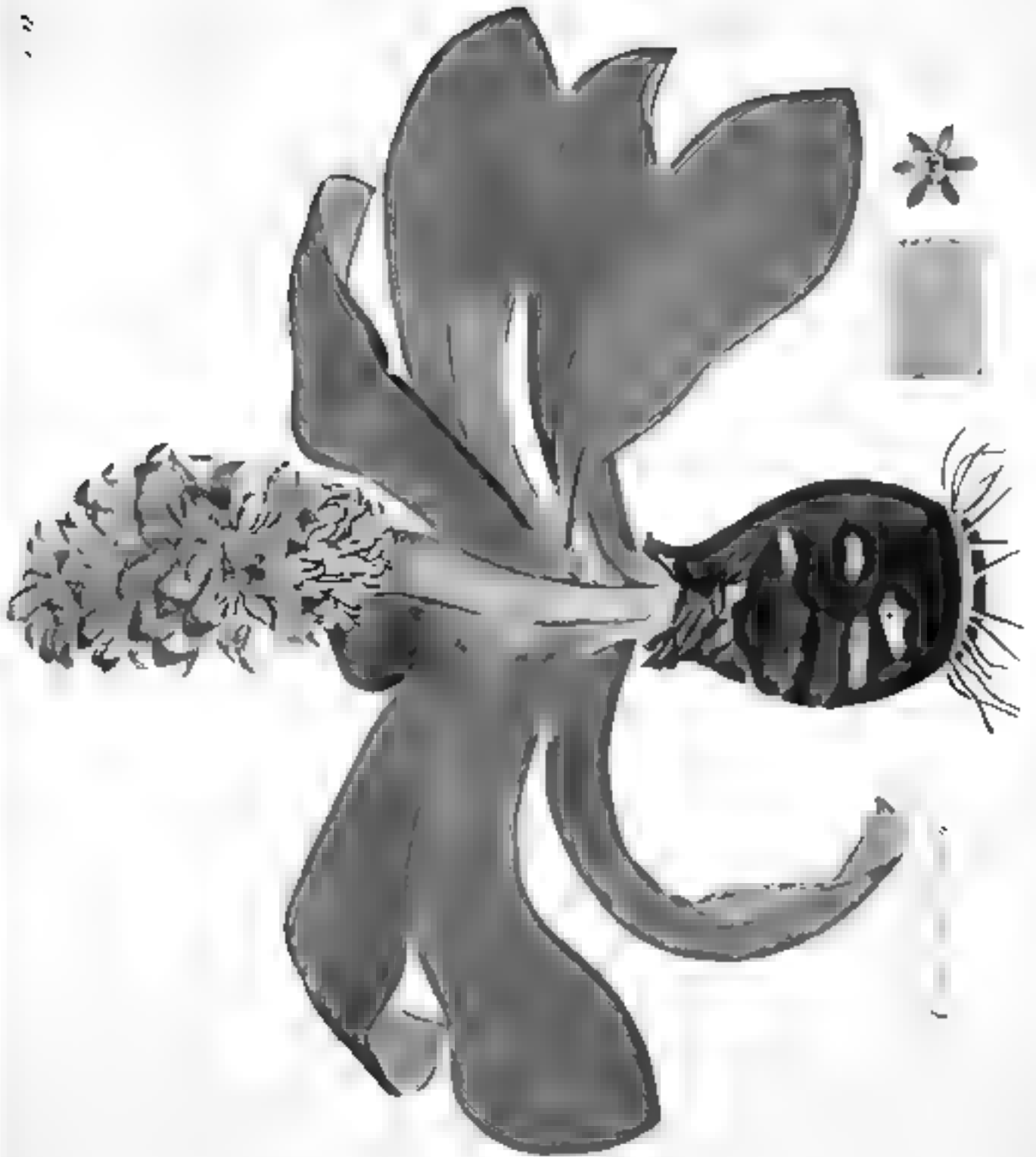
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Ornithogalum barbatum



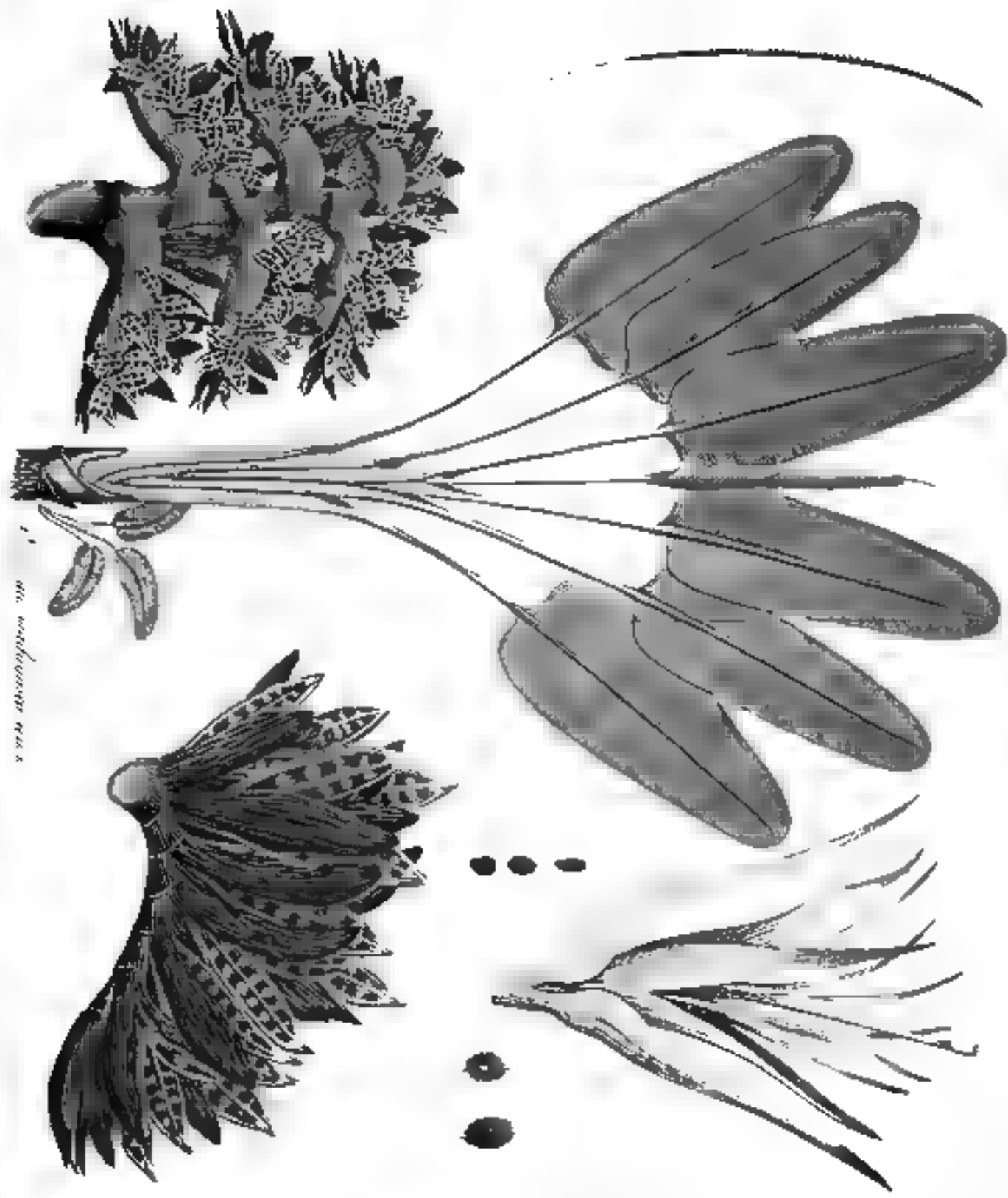
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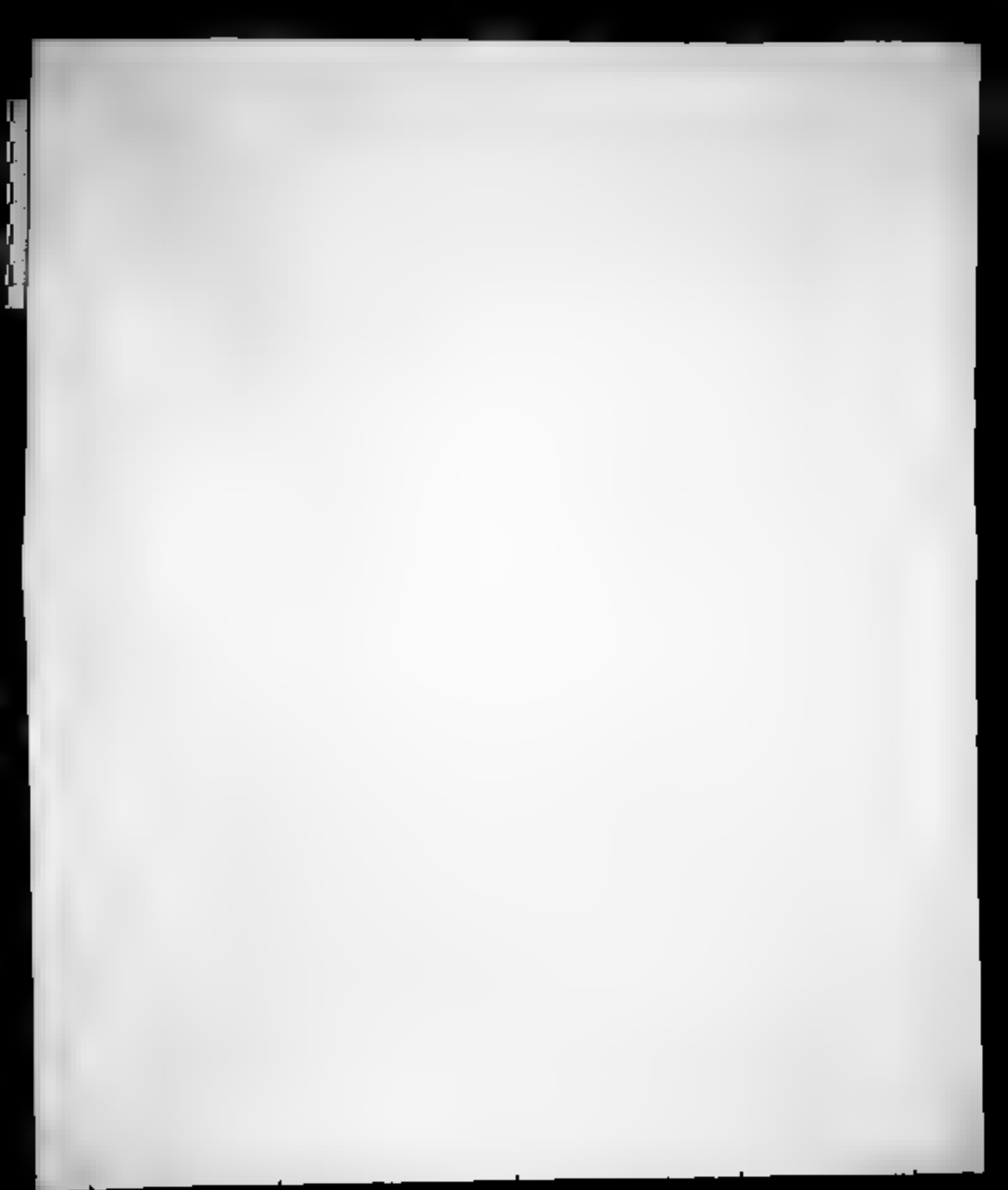
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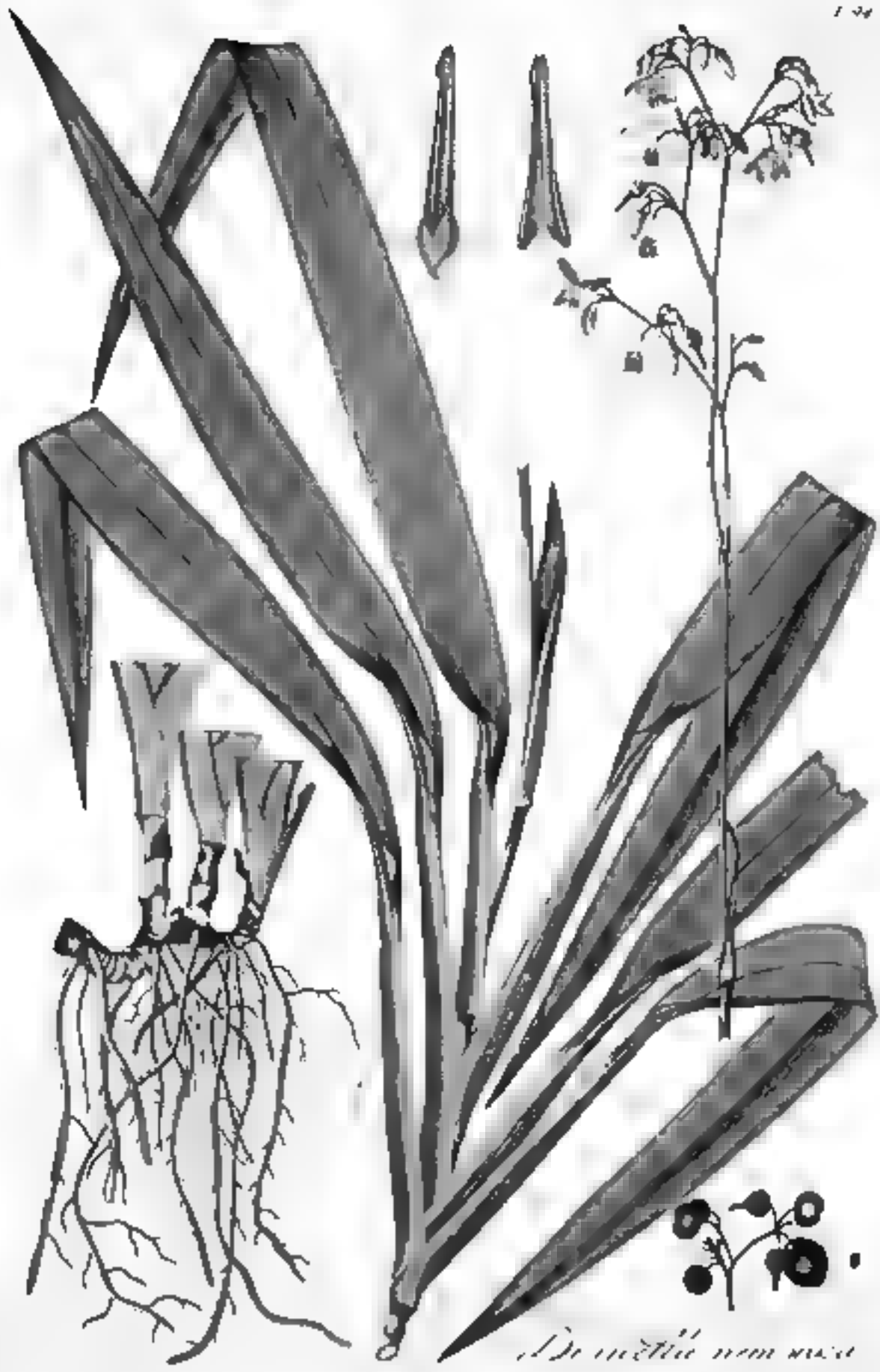
The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the recorded data. It explains how to interpret the financial statements and identify trends and anomalies. Key indicators such as profit margins, liquidity ratios, and debt-to-equity ratios are discussed, along with their implications for the business's financial health. The document also provides guidance on how to communicate this information to stakeholders, including management and investors, and offers suggestions for improving financial performance based on the analysis.

In conclusion, the document stresses the importance of a systematic and disciplined approach to financial record-keeping and analysis. It encourages businesses to adopt best practices and seek professional advice when needed to ensure the accuracy and reliability of their financial information. By following these guidelines, businesses can gain valuable insights into their financial performance and make informed decisions to drive growth and success.



an. nodosum var. s.





Demetia nemosa

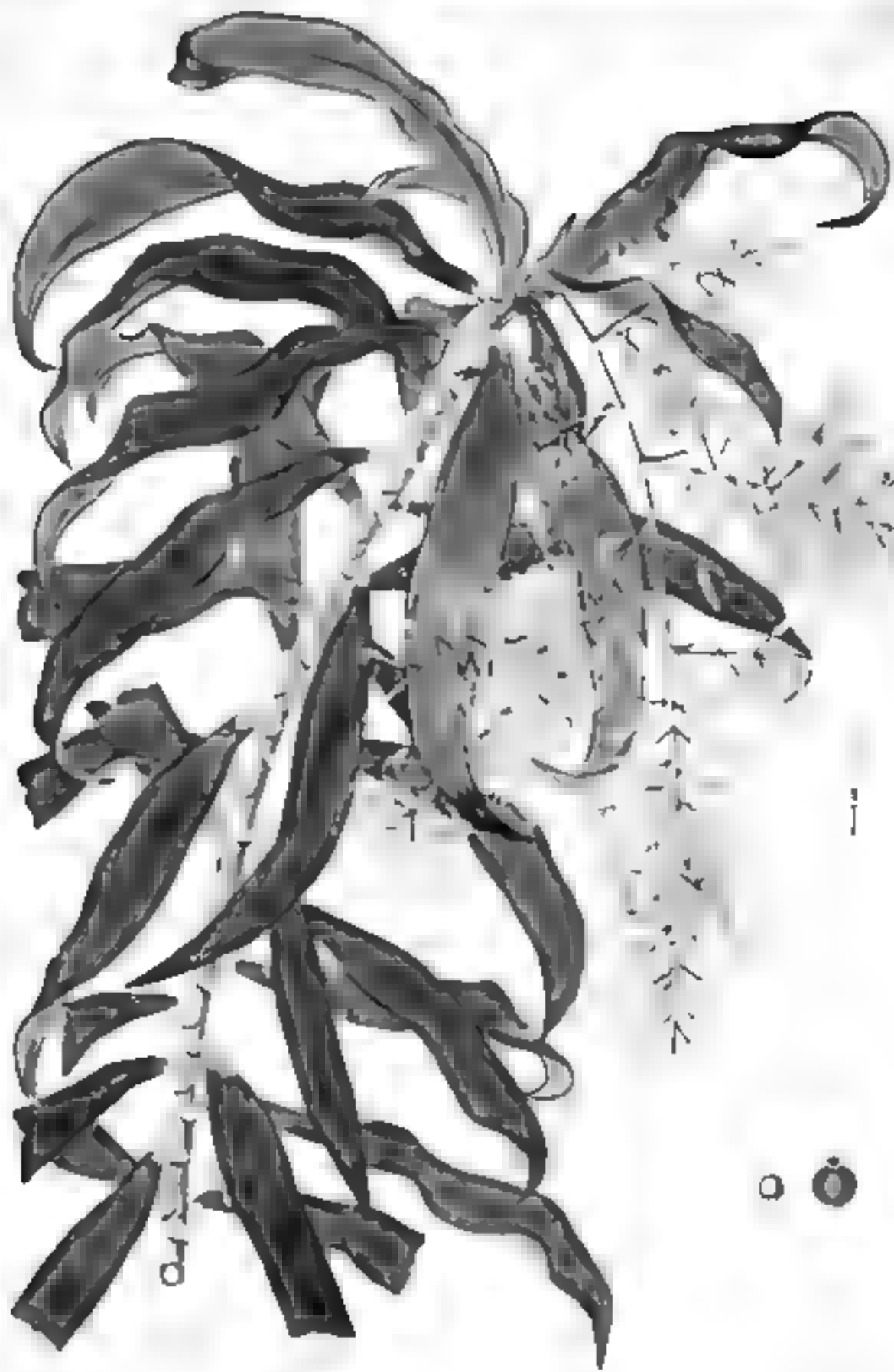
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The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the recorded data. It explains how to calculate key financial ratios and metrics, such as the gross profit margin, net profit margin, and current ratio. These metrics are used to assess the company's financial health and performance over time. The document also discusses the importance of comparing these metrics to industry benchmarks and historical data to identify trends and areas for improvement.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It highlights the areas where the company's performance is strong and where it needs to focus its efforts. The document concludes by emphasizing the importance of ongoing monitoring and reporting to ensure the company remains on track with its financial goals.







Dracaena cymba

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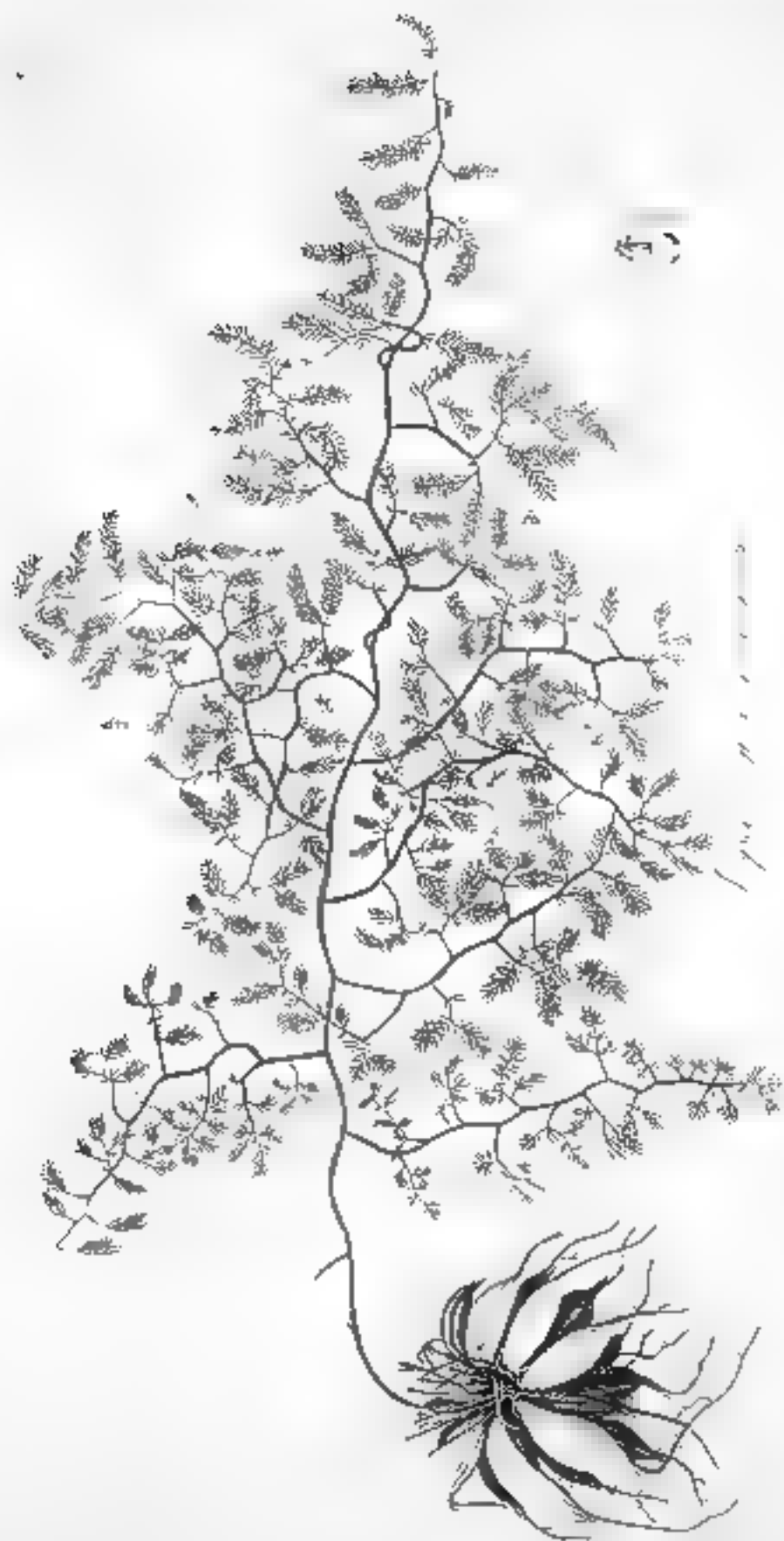
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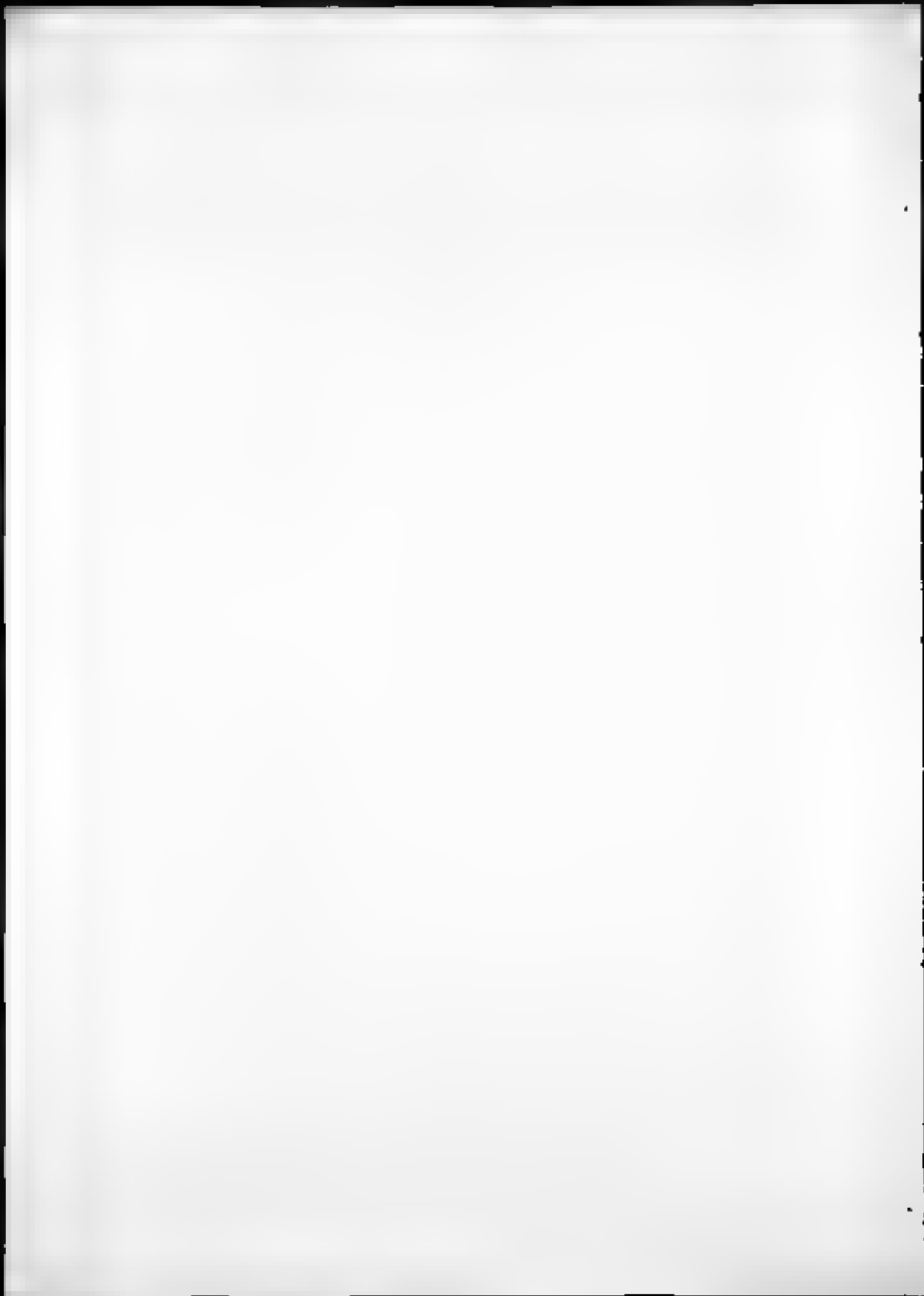
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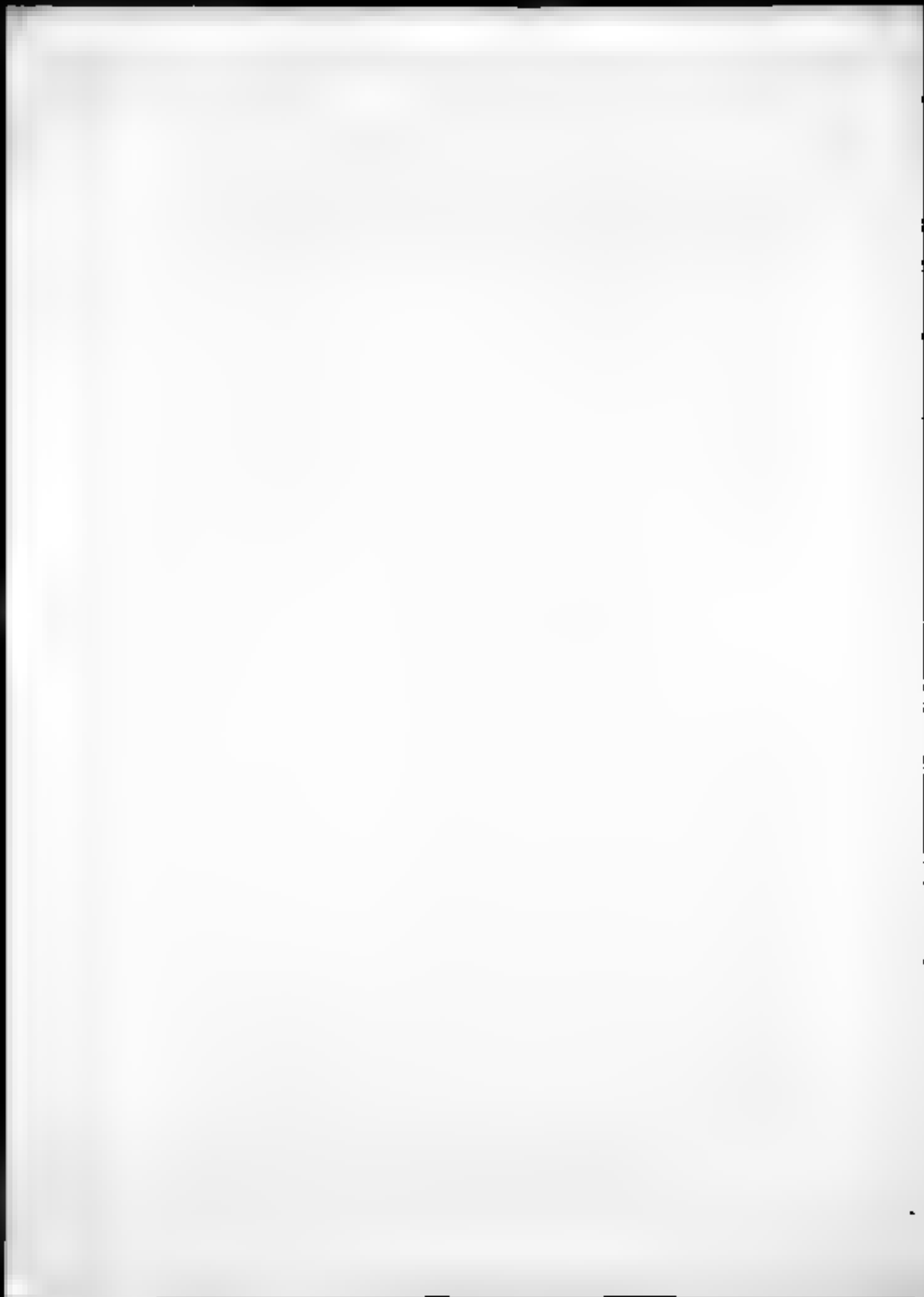


Toxicaria peruviana



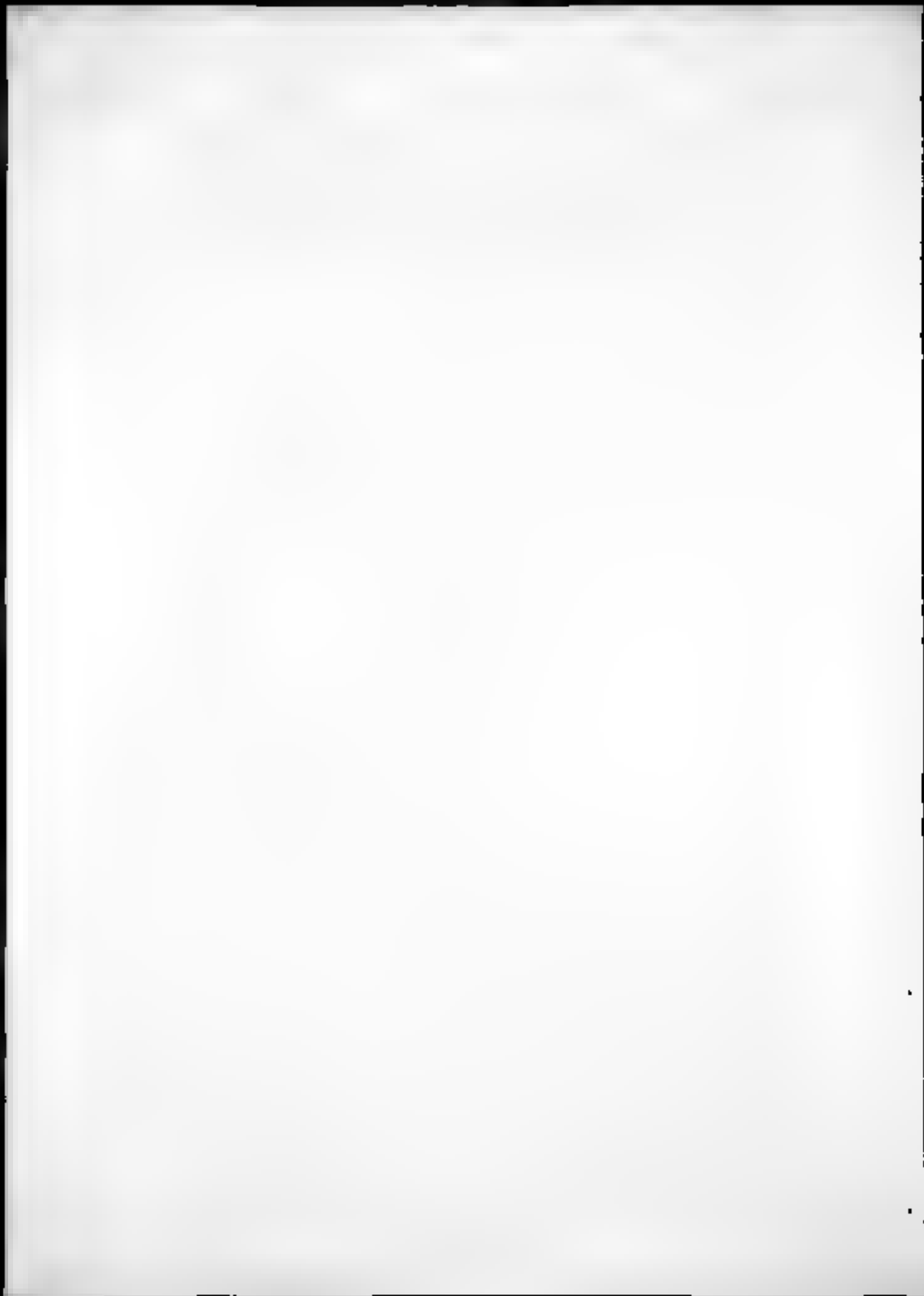


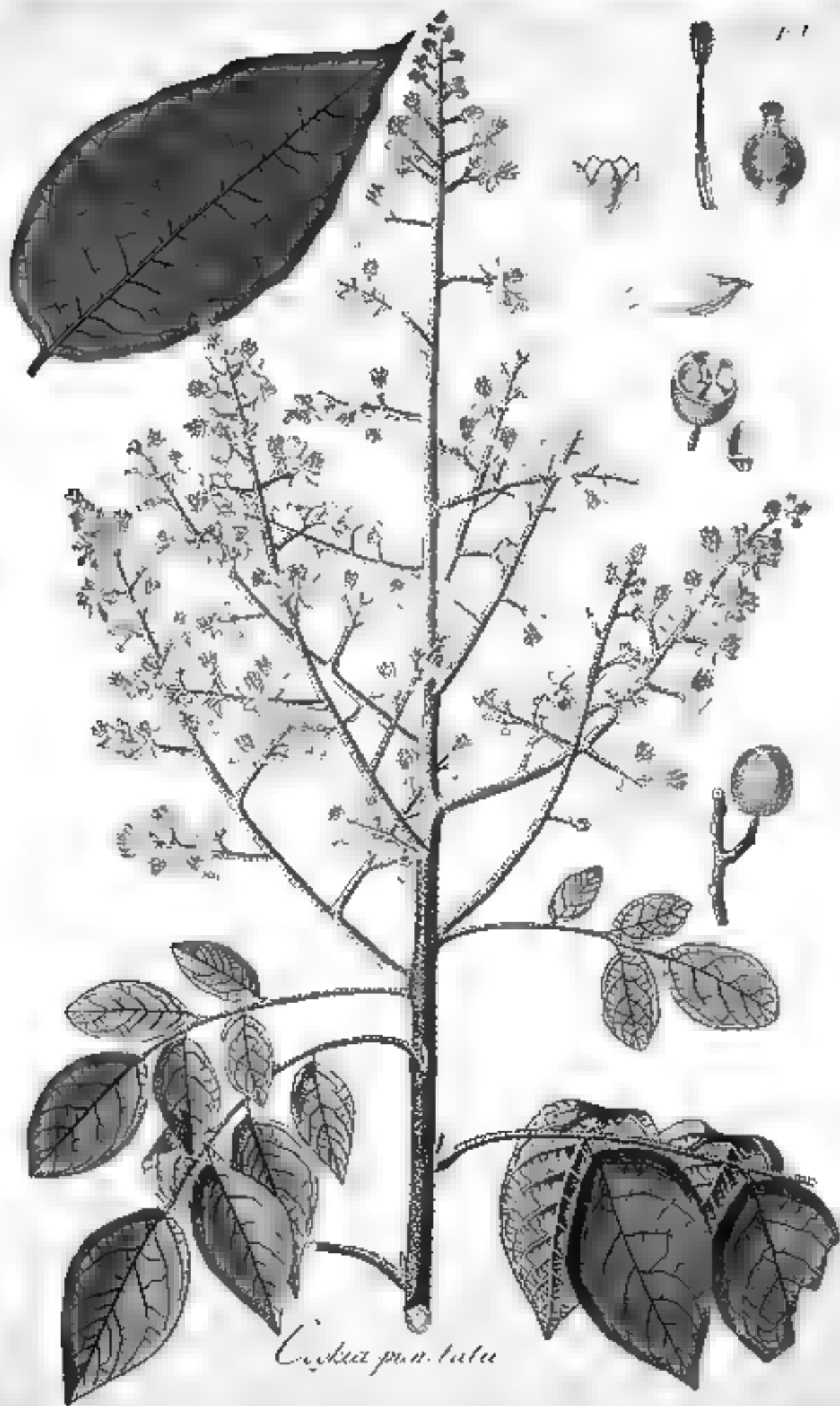
Pinellia amurensis





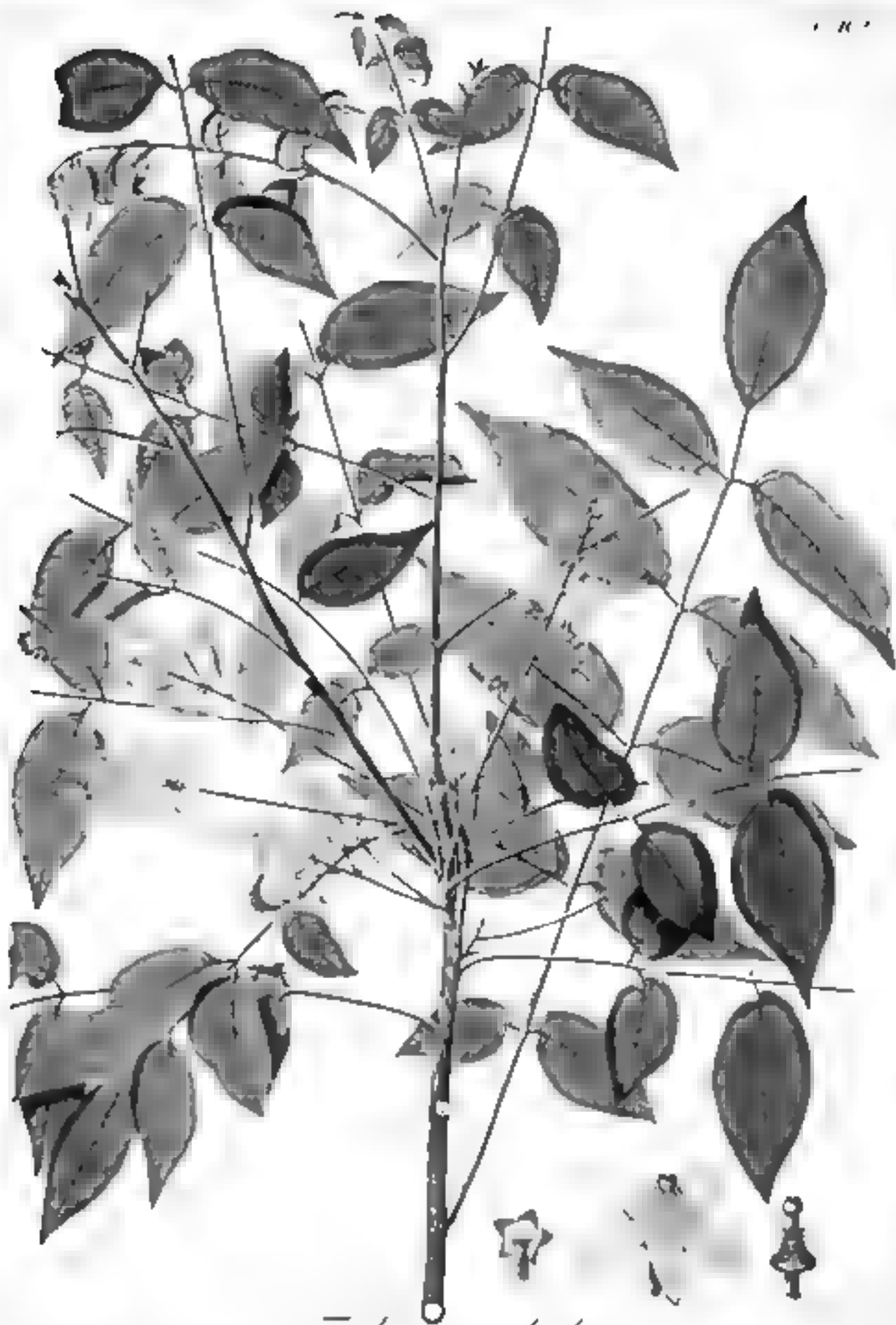
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Cistaceae par. latu





Tenthredo spondiodes

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Next, the document covers the process of reconciling bank statements. It explains that this is a crucial step in verifying the accuracy of the cash account. The process involves comparing the bank's records with the company's records and identifying any discrepancies. Common reasons for discrepancies include bank charges, interest, and timing differences. The document provides a step-by-step guide to performing a bank reconciliation and offers tips for avoiding errors.

The third section discusses the preparation of financial statements. It outlines the requirements for each statement, including the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of cash flows. The document provides a clear explanation of how to calculate each component of these statements and how to present the information in a clear and concise manner. It also discusses the importance of providing a clear and accurate description of the company's financial position and performance.

Finally, the document discusses the importance of internal controls. It explains that internal controls are essential for preventing errors and fraud, and for ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the financial statements. The document provides a list of key internal control procedures, such as segregation of duties, authorization of transactions, and regular reconciliations. It also discusses the importance of monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of internal controls and making adjustments as needed.



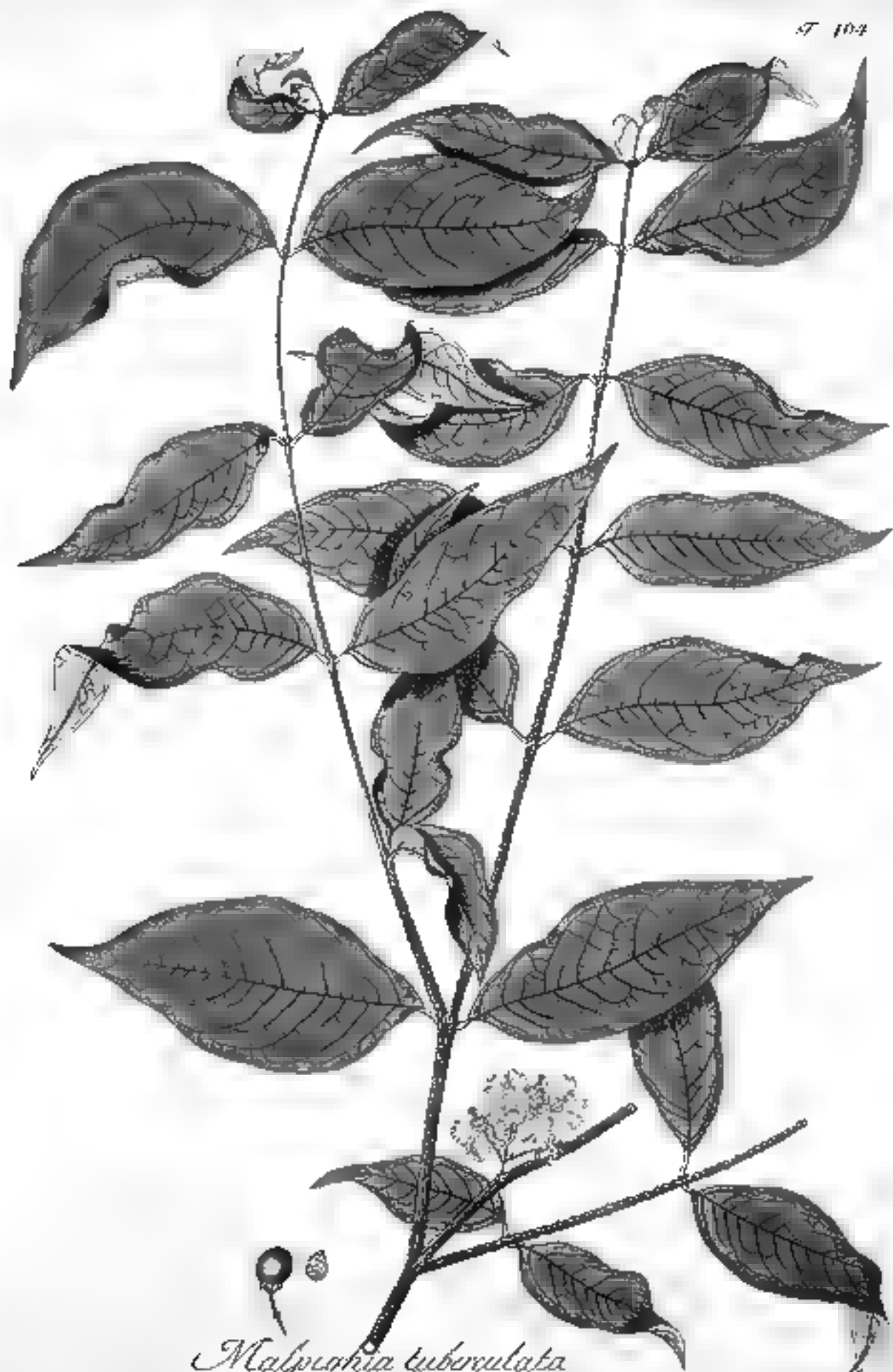
Fraxinus vander

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Next, the document addresses the issue of budgeting and financial planning. It suggests that a well-defined budget can help in controlling costs and maximizing profits. By setting realistic targets and monitoring progress against them, businesses can avoid overspending and ensure they are on track to meet their financial goals. The document also mentions the importance of reviewing the budget regularly to make adjustments as needed.

The third section focuses on the role of technology in financial management. It discusses how modern accounting software can streamline processes, reduce errors, and provide real-time insights into the company's financial health. The document also touches upon the importance of data security and backup procedures to protect sensitive financial information from loss or theft.

Finally, the document concludes by emphasizing the importance of transparency and communication in financial management. It suggests that regular reporting to stakeholders and clear communication of financial goals can build trust and ensure everyone is working towards the same objectives. The document also mentions the importance of seeking professional advice when needed to ensure compliance with tax laws and other regulations.



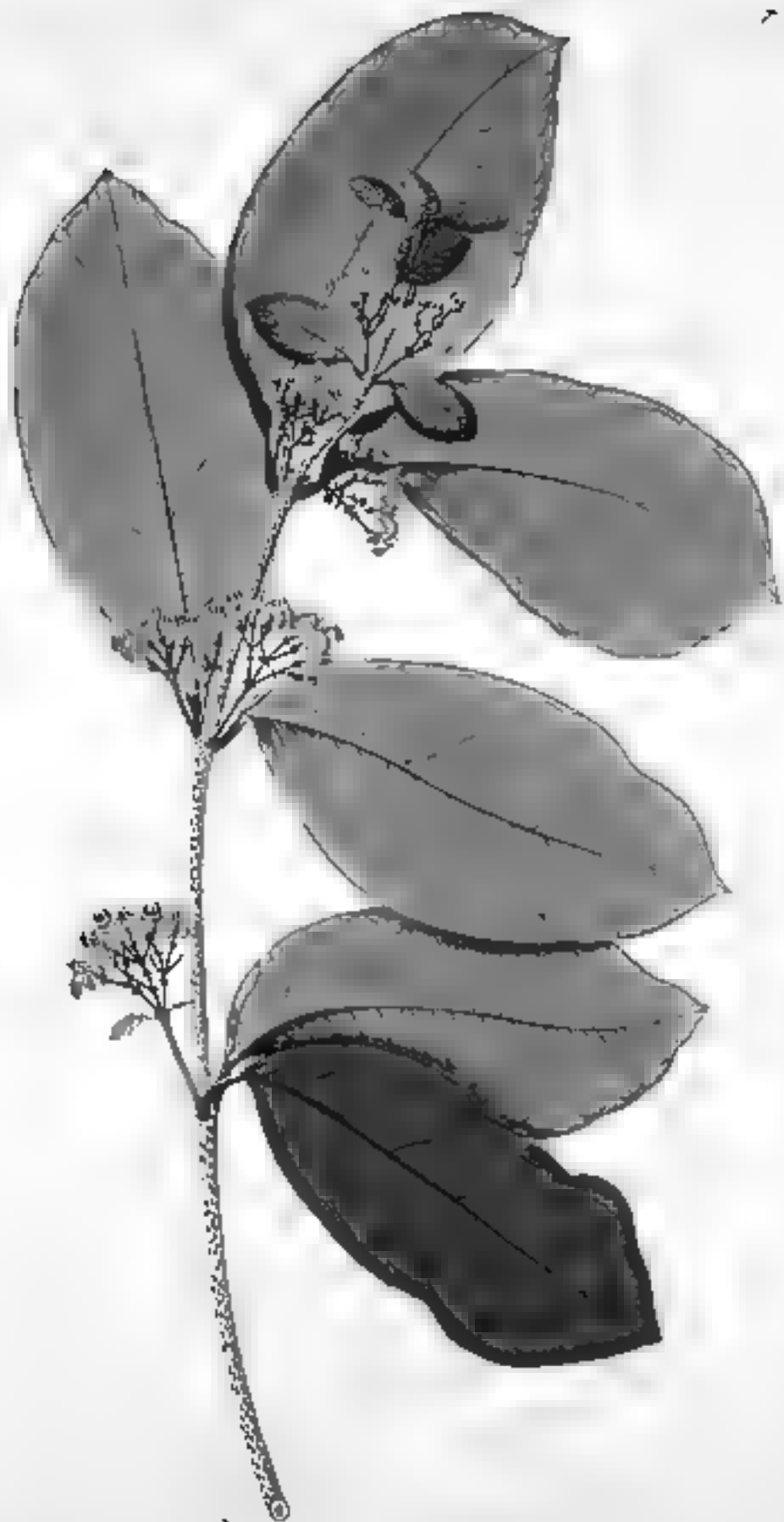
Malpighia tuberculata

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The document then provides a detailed explanation of the accounting cycle, which consists of eight steps: 1) identifying and recording transactions, 2) journalizing, 3) posting to the ledger, 4) determining debits and credits, 5) preparing a trial balance, 6) adjusting entries, 7) preparing financial statements, and 8) closing the books. Each step is described in detail, including the necessary journal entries and ledger postings.

Finally, the document discusses the preparation of financial statements, including the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of cash flows. It explains how these statements are derived from the accounting records and how they provide a comprehensive view of the company's financial performance and position.



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Euphorbia caput-medusae L.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (13.5% of the population).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for doing this in the White Paper on *Ageing Better* (Department of Health 1999). This paper sets out the following objectives:

- to improve the health and well-being of older people;
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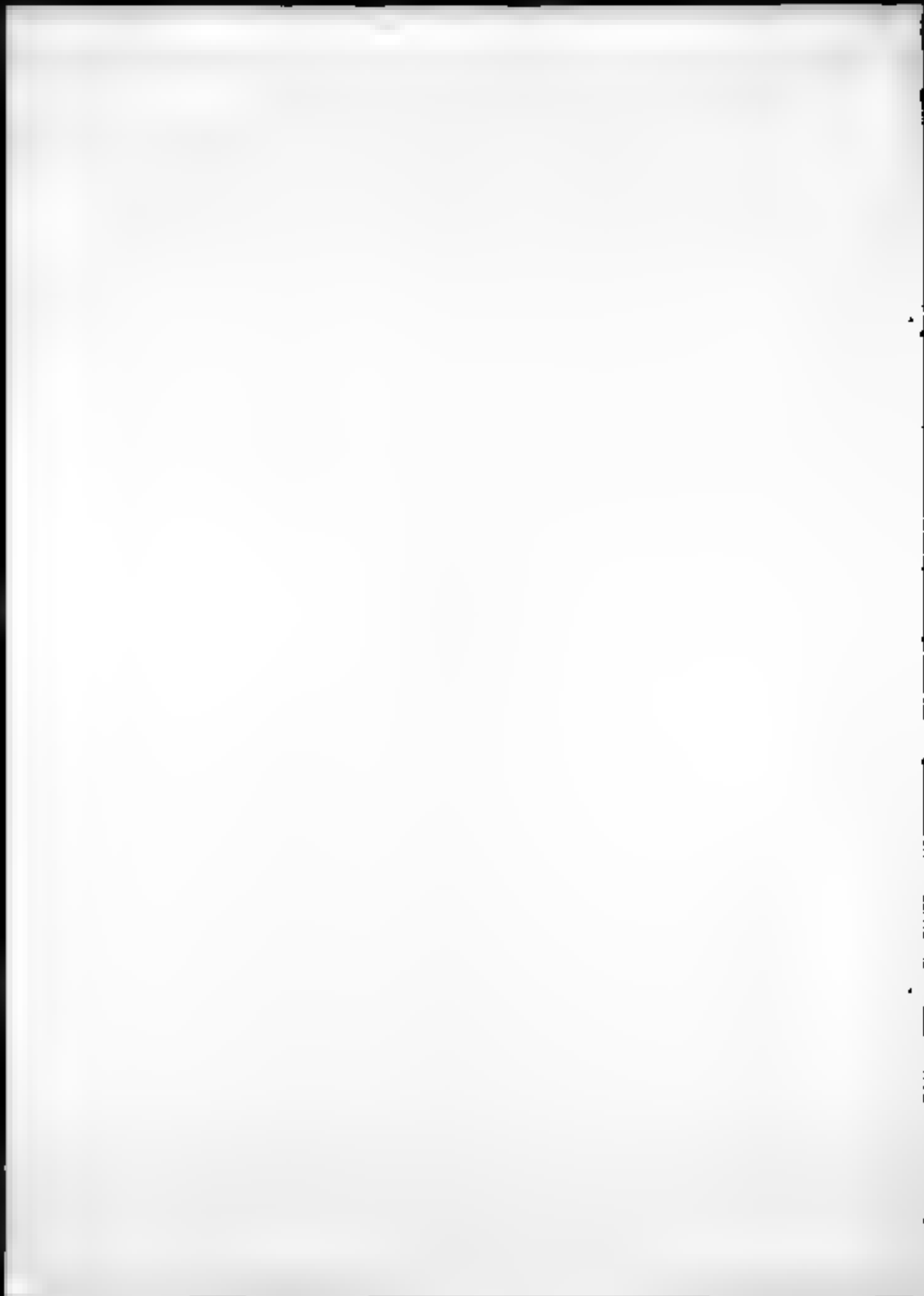
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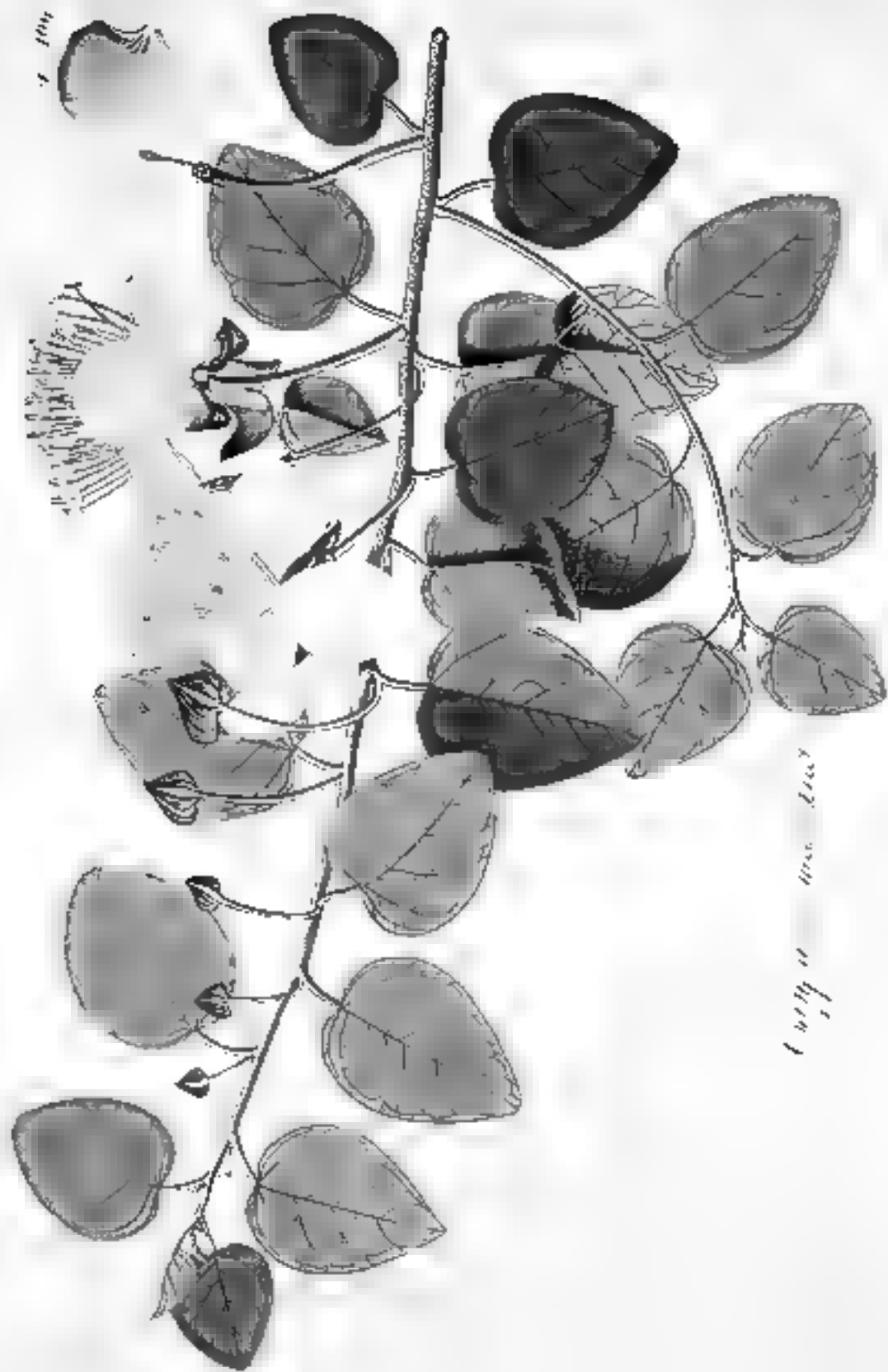
E. glabra, minor





Mesembryanthemum clavatum





Coryphaea

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the need to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the health care system to meet the needs of older people, and the Health Service Research Unit (2000) has set out a research agenda for the health care system to meet the needs of older people.

The Health Service Research Unit (2000) has identified a number of research priorities for the health care system to meet the needs of older people. These include: (1) the need to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) the need to improve the access to health care for older people; (3) the need to improve the health of older people; and (4) the need to improve the lives of older people.

The Health Service Research Unit (2000) has also identified a number of research priorities for the health care system to meet the needs of older people. These include: (1) the need to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) the need to improve the access to health care for older people; (3) the need to improve the health of older people; and (4) the need to improve the lives of older people.

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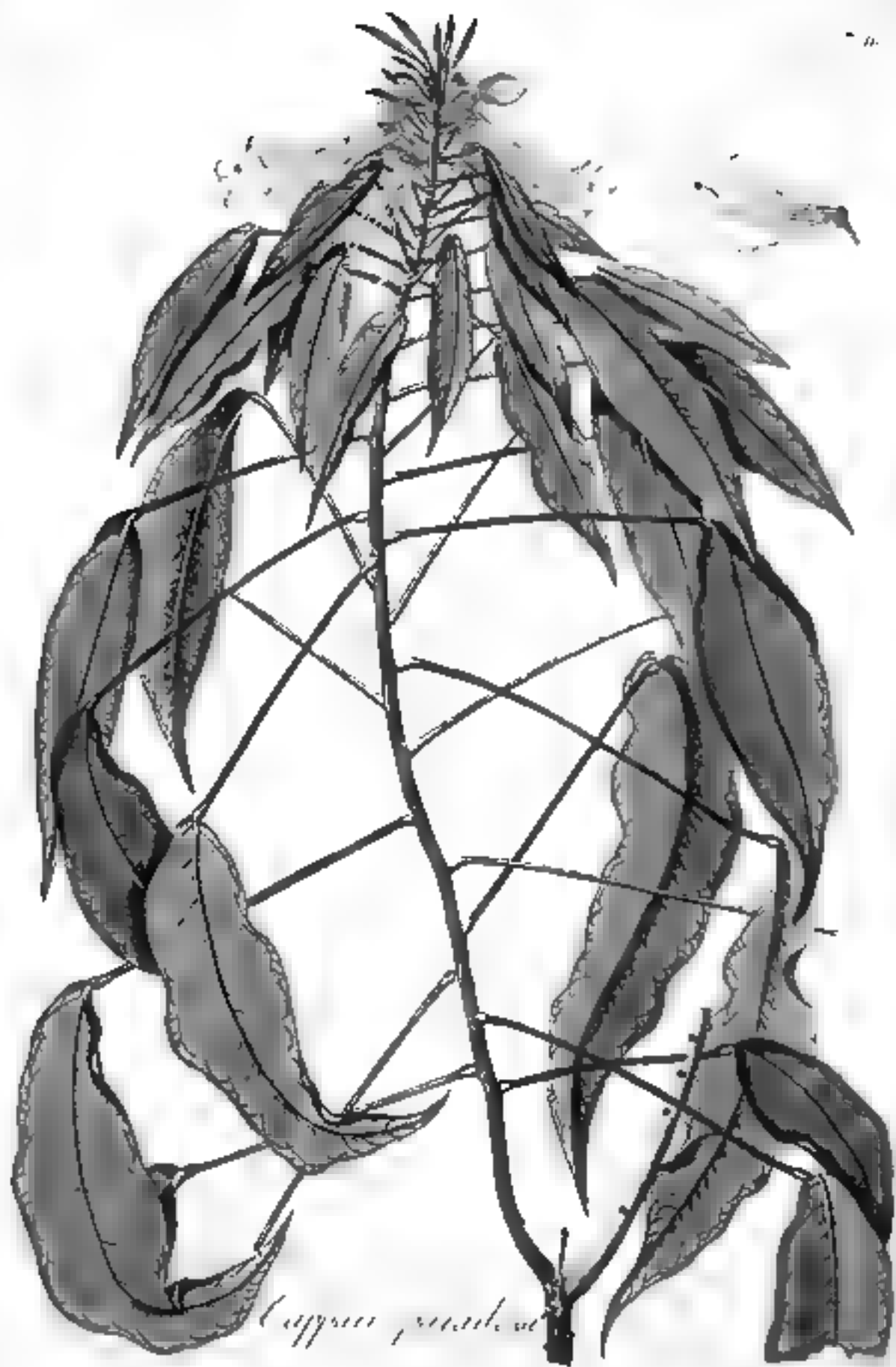
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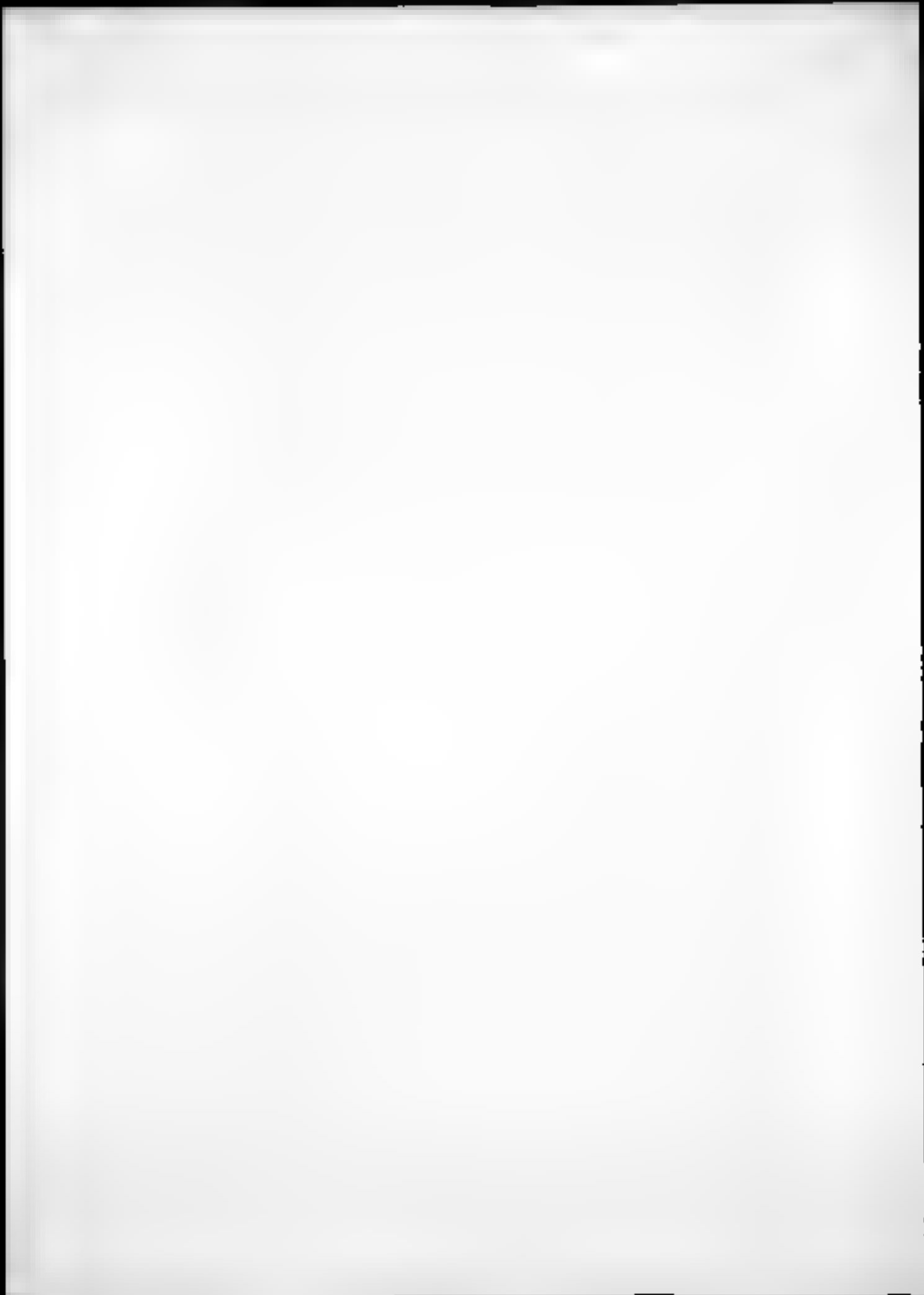
The Health Service Research Unit (2000) has also identified a number of research priorities for the health care system to meet the needs of older people. These include: (1) the need to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) the need to improve the access to health care for older people; (3) the need to improve the health of older people; and (4) the need to improve the lives of older people.



C. affinis L. = *C. affinis*

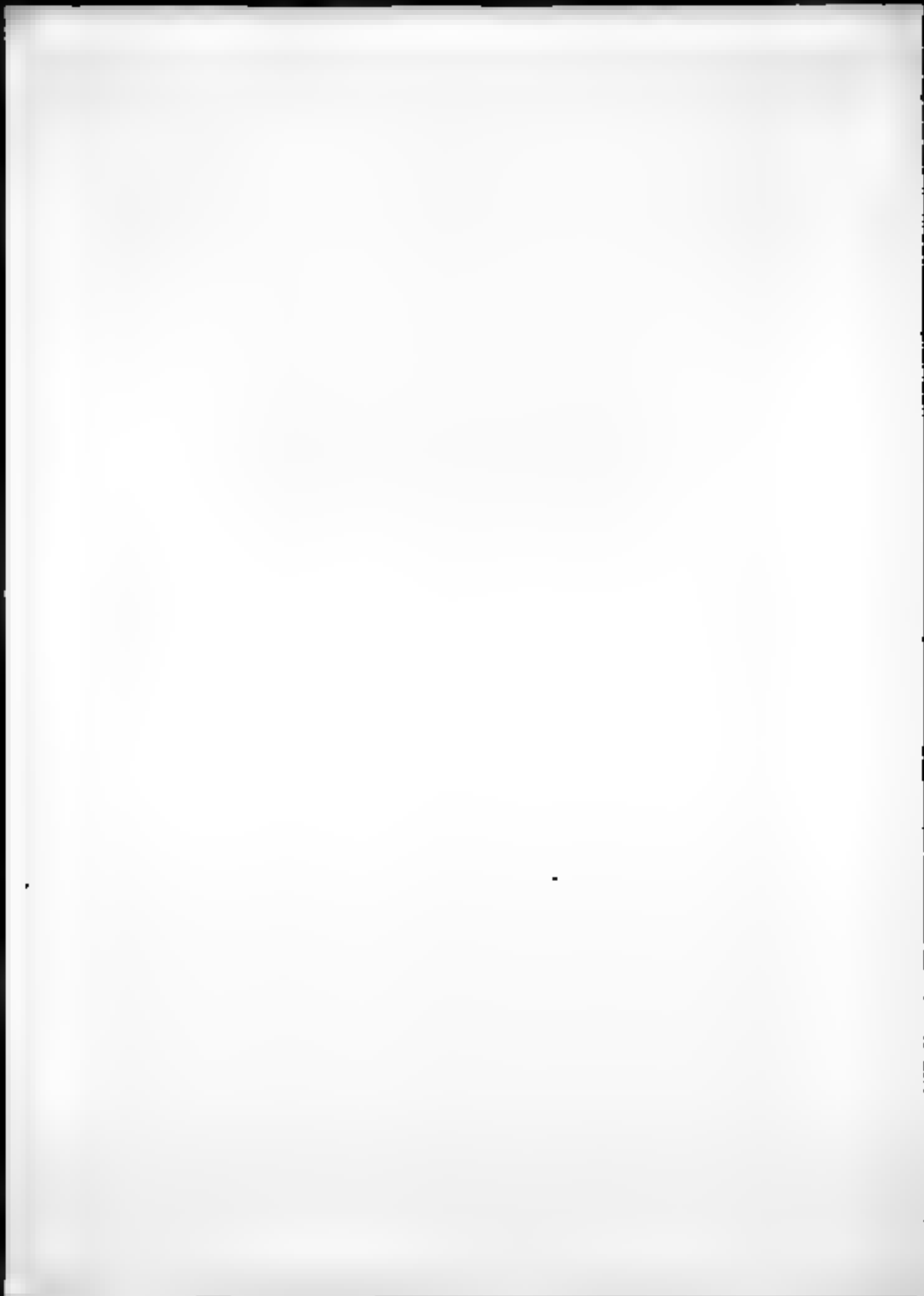


Capparis, ...





L'udica tuberculata





Titmuntia laevis Pursh

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Hesperis matronalis

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The second part covers the various methods used to allocate costs to different departments or projects, highlighting the need for a fair and consistent approach. The third part addresses the challenges of budgeting in a dynamic environment and offers strategies to manage these challenges effectively. Finally, the document concludes with a summary of key points and a call to action for continuous improvement in financial management practices.



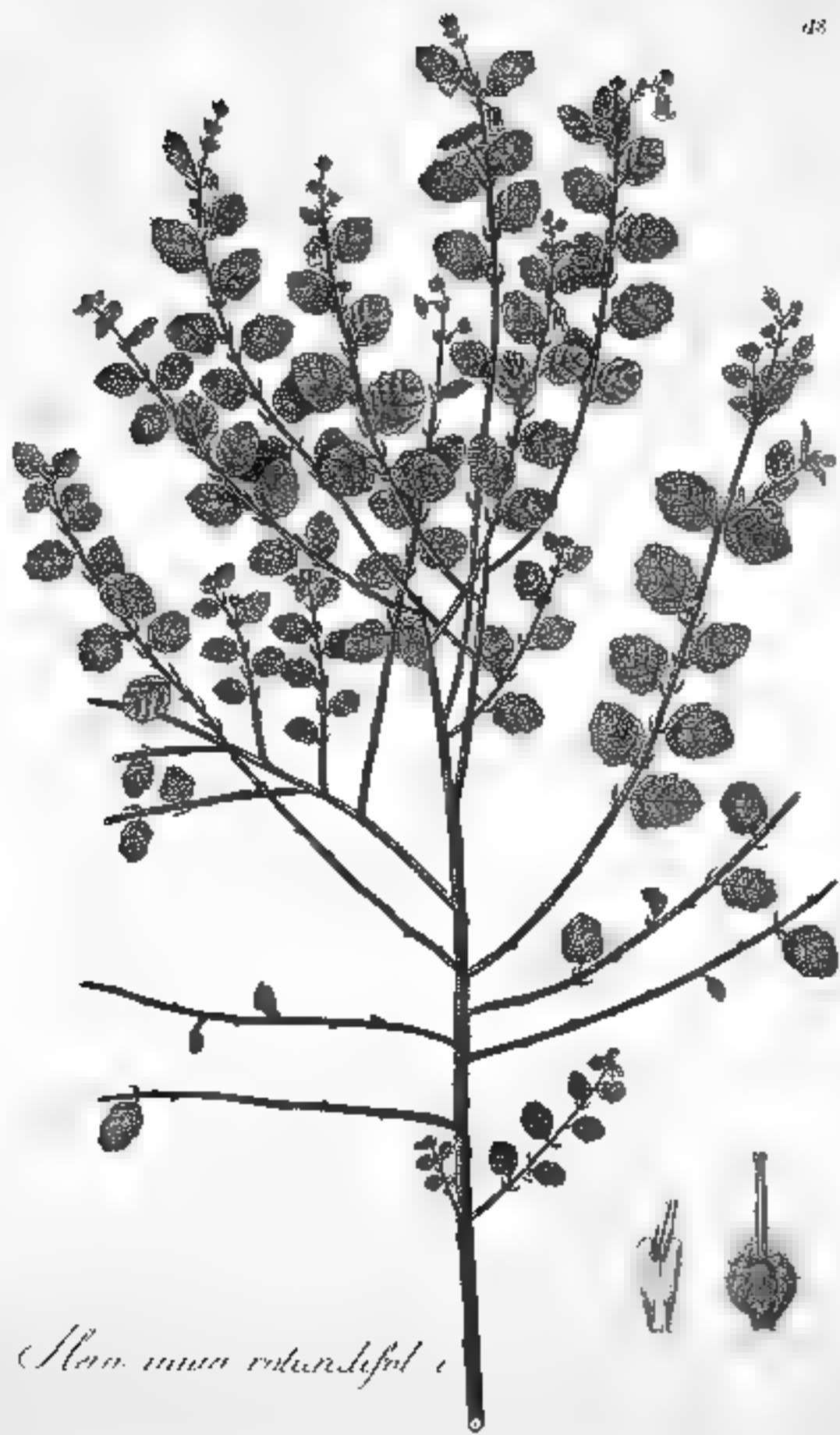
Ternstroem parviflorum







Hieracium umbrosum.



Ham. minor rotundifolia

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Hermannia lycopodium

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a business setting. It highlights how proper record-keeping can help in decision-making, legal compliance, and financial management. The text emphasizes that records should be organized, up-to-date, and easily accessible.

Next, the document addresses the challenges of data management in the digital age. It notes that while digital storage offers convenience, it also introduces risks such as data loss, security breaches, and information overload. Solutions like cloud storage, encryption, and regular backups are suggested to mitigate these risks.

The third section focuses on the role of technology in streamlining business processes. It describes how automation and software solutions can reduce manual errors, save time, and improve overall efficiency. Examples of tools used for project management, customer relationship management, and accounting are provided.

Finally, the document concludes by stressing the importance of employee training and awareness. It suggests that investing in education and professional development can lead to a more skilled and productive workforce, which is essential for long-term business success.



Humulus lupulus

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, accounts payable, and accounts receivable. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of double-entry bookkeeping to ensure that the books balance.

The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the recorded data. It explains how to calculate key financial ratios and metrics, such as the gross profit margin, operating profit, and return on investment. These calculations are essential for understanding the company's financial performance and identifying areas for improvement. The document also discusses the importance of comparing the company's performance against industry benchmarks and historical data to provide context for the results.

The final part of the document addresses the reporting requirements for the financial data. It outlines the format and content of the financial statements, including the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement. It also discusses the importance of providing clear and concise explanations for any significant fluctuations in the data. The document concludes by emphasizing the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting, and the role of the accounting department in ensuring that all information is accurate and reliable.



Hymenoclea decumbens



Hermannia dentata

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed explanation of how to categorize these transactions and how to use a double-entry system to ensure that the books balance.

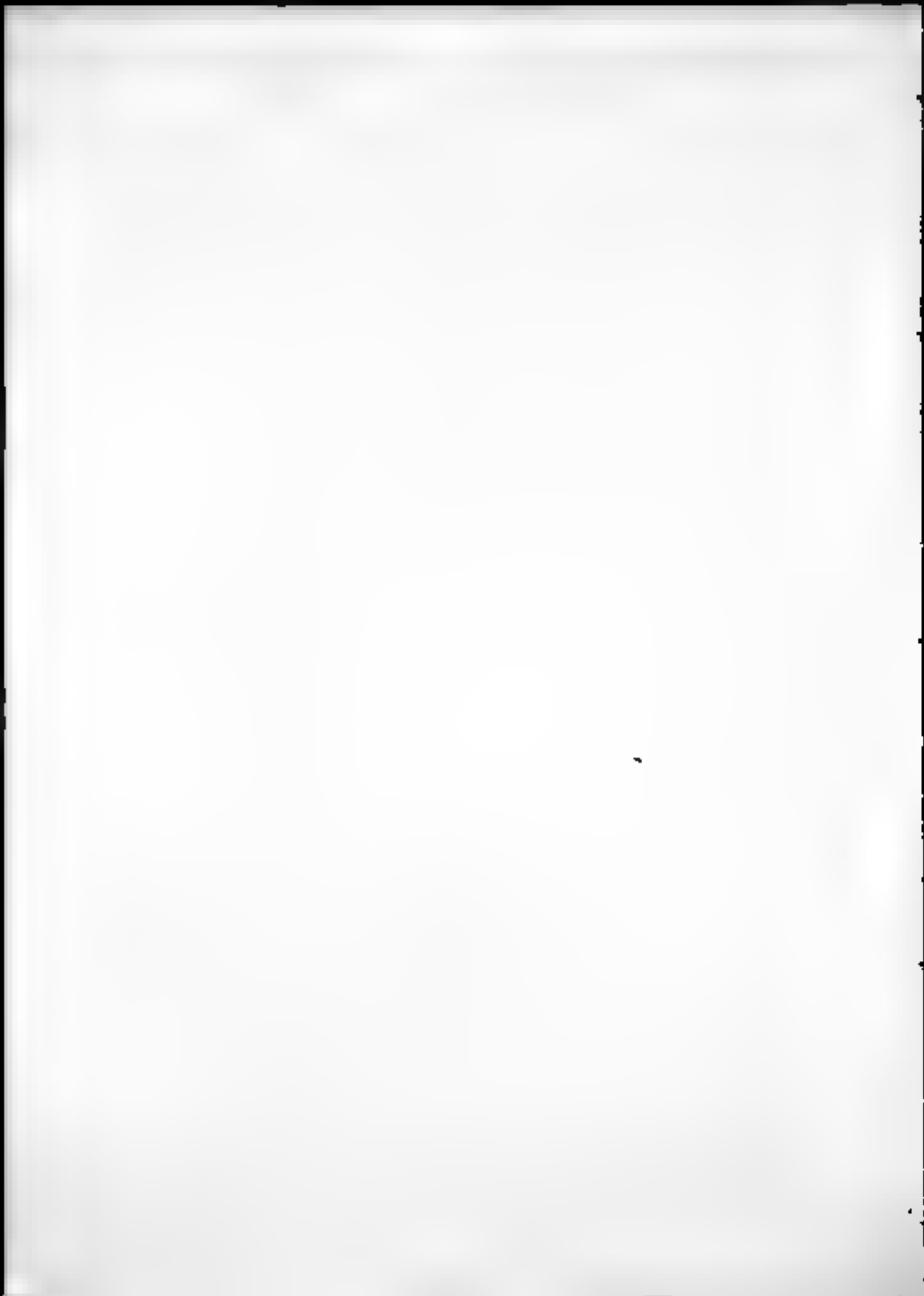
Next, the document covers the process of reconciling the accounts. It explains how to compare the company's records with the bank statements and how to identify and resolve any discrepancies. This is a crucial step in ensuring that the financial statements are accurate and reliable. The document provides a step-by-step guide to performing a reconciliation, including how to use a reconciliation statement to track the differences.

The third part of the document discusses the preparation of financial statements. It explains how to calculate the net income, the cost of goods sold, and the gross profit. It also provides a detailed explanation of how to prepare the balance sheet, the income statement, and the statement of cash flows. The document includes a sample of each of these statements to illustrate how they are prepared and how they are used to analyze the company's financial performance.

Finally, the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed explanation of how to categorize these transactions and how to use a double-entry system to ensure that the books balance.



Mimosa pudica





Hermannia curatfolia

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the UK Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: Our Future as a Nation* (Department of Health 2000). This White Paper sets out a vision of a society in which older people are able to live well, and to contribute to their communities. It also sets out a number of key objectives for the government, including the need to improve the health and social care of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently for as long as possible.

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Hernandaria trifida

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activity. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of accounts to identify any discrepancies early on.

In the second part, the author provides a detailed explanation of the accounting cycle. This process involves a series of steps that ensure all transactions are properly recorded and summarized. The steps include identifying the transaction, recording it in the journal, posting it to the ledger, and finally preparing the financial statements. The document stresses that following these steps carefully is crucial for producing accurate and reliable financial data.

The third section focuses on the classification of assets and liabilities. It explains how different types of assets, such as cash, accounts receivable, and inventory, should be categorized and valued. Similarly, it discusses the classification of liabilities into current and long-term obligations. The document also touches upon the importance of understanding the nature and terms of these financial instruments.

Finally, the document concludes by discussing the role of the accountant in providing financial information to management and other stakeholders. It notes that clear and concise reporting is essential for informed decision-making. The accountant's duty is to present the financial data truthfully and objectively, without any bias or manipulation.



Hermannia integrans.





Helianthus scaber

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed explanation of how to categorize these transactions correctly, ensuring they are recorded in the appropriate accounts. It also discusses the importance of regular reconciliations to identify and correct any discrepancies between the recorded amounts and the actual bank statements or other supporting documents.

The second part of the document focuses on the preparation of the financial statements. It outlines the steps involved in calculating the net income or loss for the period, starting from the sales revenue and subtracting the cost of goods sold and operating expenses. It also discusses the calculation of the gross profit and the contribution margin, which are key indicators of the company's profitability. The document provides a clear breakdown of the components of each financial statement, including the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement, and explains how they are interrelated.

The final part of the document discusses the importance of reviewing and analyzing the financial statements. It emphasizes that the financial statements should be read and interpreted carefully to identify any trends, strengths, and weaknesses in the company's financial performance. It also discusses the importance of comparing the current period's results with the previous period's results and with industry benchmarks to provide context for the company's performance. The document concludes by emphasizing the importance of transparency and accuracy in financial reporting, and the role of the financial statements in providing a clear and concise overview of the company's financial health.



Humannia multiflora

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the company's revenue streams, including sales from various product lines and services. It also outlines the company's expenses, such as salaries, rent, and marketing costs, and explains how these are allocated across different departments. The third part of the document discusses the company's financial performance over the past year, highlighting key trends and areas for improvement. It includes a comparison of the company's performance against industry benchmarks and a discussion of the challenges faced during the period. The final part of the document provides a summary of the company's financial position and offers recommendations for future growth and development.



Hermannia plumbea











